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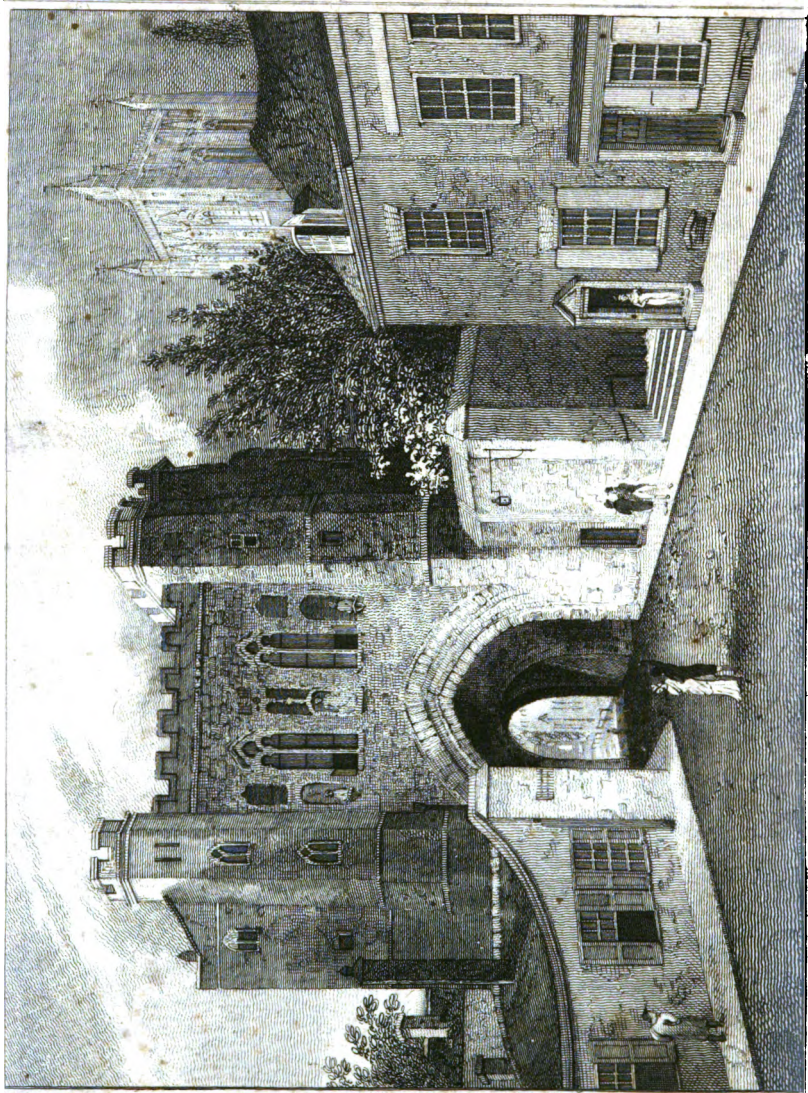
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Psalms, xlviii. 11, 12.

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DEAN OF WORCESTER,

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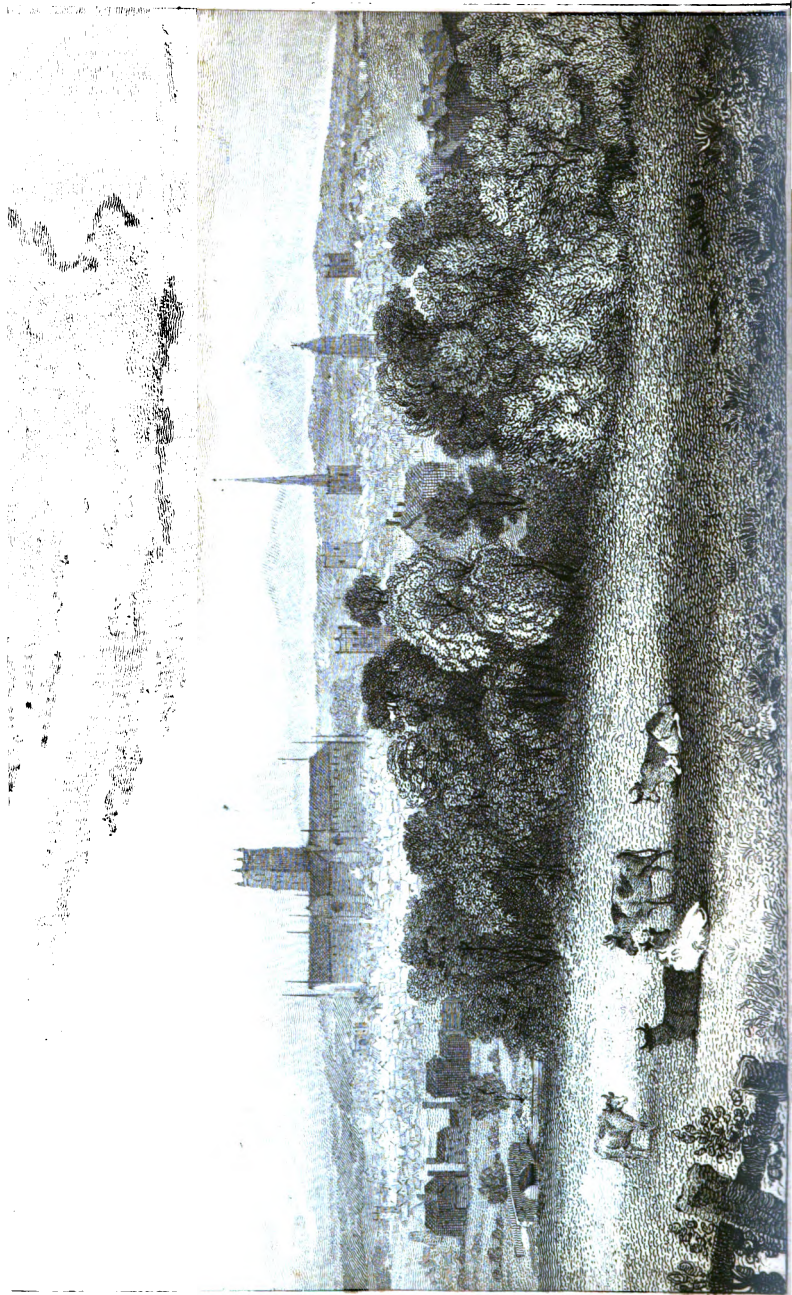
PREFACE.

SO long a period has elapsed since Dr. Nash and Mr. Green wrote their *Histories of Worcester*, that it is presumed an abridged description of this City, taken from those authors, might not be unacceptable to the public. How far this *History of Worcester*, with those additions and corrections which time and investigation have enabled the Editor to adapt, may be deemed worthy of patronage, is not for him to anticipate. He may, however, be permitted to declare, that for a great part of the new matter in this volume, he is indebted to those who have made the study of Antiquities and Topography their occasional employment; and he regrets

he is not allowed to mention the names of those persons to whom he is obliged for valuable communications:—he is the more ready to acknowledge this assistance, having sensibly felt the want of proper information from other sources.

To the Rev. Dr. Collinson, the Editor begs leave to return his respectful thanks for the obliging manner in which he granted him a general admission to the Cathedral.

Tything, 1819:



HISTORY OF WORCESTER.

CHAPTER I.

Geography, Population, and ancient State.

THE city of Worcester is one of the most ancient in England; there are but five reckoned superior to it in extent and population*. The principal part of it occupies the most elevated

* In the *Worcester Journal* for Jan. 23, 1752, we find that Worcester was famous for

“Gloves, hop-dealers, a very good Mayor,
With makers of stuffs and fine china ware.”

In the year 1763, the editor of that paper eulogizes the inhabitants of this city in the following summary manner:—“But, indeed, Worcester has ever been remarkable for its polite amusements, and in the entertaining company in the most agreeable genteel manner upon all occasions.” This strain is continued by an historian of Worcester, who, in the year 1795, not to be behind hand with his predecessors in panegyric, says, “the inhabitants of Worcester are extremely remarkable for their politeness and hospitality to strangers, and industrious in their different employments: they are seldom addicted to vices of an enormous nature, but in general are reckoned as good members of society as those in any part of England.” The editor of the present *History of Worcester* begs leave also most fully to subscribe to the matter, if not to the manner of commendation, of all those who have written before him.

ground from the north to the south, to which it is open, rising gradually from the eastern part of the Severn : it is sheltered towards the E. and N. E. by Elmbury and Perry woods—the latter place famous as the spot chosen by Cromwell for his premeditated attack on the city. The Severn, which flows rapidly, southerly of the town, is accompanied by a stream of air highly beneficial to the salubrity of a crowded metropolis. Towards the N. W. are seen the Abberly and Woodbury hills ;—Crookbarrow, and many other eminences on the S. E. side, and the Bredon and Cotswold hills break through the horizon : between the S. W. appear the celebrated Malvern mountains, whose visitants are considered of much advantage to the trade and commerce of this place. All these eminences, surrounding Worcester, add much to the picturesque effect of its back ground, and they are also deemed advantageous to the salubrity of the city, by breaking the current of the strong north-easterly winds which blow over it.

The geographical situation of this city is 52 degrees 18 minutes latitude ; its longitude west 2 degrees 15 minutes. It is 111 miles W. N. W. of London, 29 N. of Gloucester, 30 E. by N. of Hereford, and 25 S. W. of Birmingham, and 4 miles in circumference.

Population.

Three several essays have been made towards an accurate enumeration of the inhabitants of this

city and its suburbs; the first was made in 1563, 5th Eliz. under Bishop Sandys, when the families in the eleven parishes, exclusive of the Cathedral precincts, amounted to 1025. In 1646, during the siege of Worcester, the inhabitants within the city were 7176; gentlemen in the garrison, soldiers, and trained bands, about 2007—total 9183. In the plan of the city, published by Mr. George Young, in 1779, he has stated the number of houses in the city and suburbs to have been 2449, and the number of inhabitants 13,104. In that calculation, St. Clement's parish is stated to have had, within the bounds of the city and suburbs, 141 houses, and 671 inhabitants; each of these totals have varied in this parish more than in any other, from various circumstances, insomuch, that in the year 1790, the number of houses increased to 199, and their inhabitants to 1007. In 1796, the number of houses in the city and suburbs of Worcester, amounted to at least 2530, and their inhabitants to not less than 13,550.

Table of Population, as taken by Mr. Young in 1779, and by Order of Government in 1801 and 1811.

Area and Population in 1779.				Population in 1801.			Population in 1811.						
	A.	R.	P.	Houses.	Inhabit.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Claines.....	15	0	16		648	451	564	1015	189	248	434	596	1030
St. Clement	66	1	8	134	1944	852	1053	1905	398	426	999	1241	2240
All Saints.....	15	1	17	352	1845	729	1021	1750	290	419	822	1090	1912
St. Andrew	10	0	0	327	121	83	129	212	48	70	104	159	263
St. Alban.....	2	1	7	27	1277	592	818	1410	312	371	661	896	1557
St. Peter.....	72	0	14	262	1421	466	635	1101	276	352	586	816	1412
St. Helen.....	10	2	22	255	690	411	598	1009	189	262	487	590	1077
St. Swithin	6	2	6	133	1387	479	460	939	372	598	935	1096	2031
St. Martin.....	39	3	20	268	1653	792	1058	1850	325	381	827	1262	2089
St. Nicholas.....	45	2	0	300	15								
Extra-Parochial...	9	2	30	2									
Total Acres, &c. 293	1	20		2060	11001	4855	6336	11191	2399	3127	5865	7746	13611

Thus, in 1801, the females exceeded the males by 1481, and in 1811, by 1881; and the increase of inhabitants from the year 1801, to the year 1811, was 2420. The number of houses uninhabited in 1811 was 64, and the number then building 38: since which time a considerable number of houses have been built upon the extra-parochial lands in the Block-house fields, on the east side of Friar-street; in Lowesmere and in Lowesmere-close, which was then a meadow north of Lowesmere-street, and upon the line of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. But these returns do not include the Tything, College precincts, part of Sidbury, Leech-street, &c. which join the city, though in the county; when these, with St. John's, are taken into the account, the population of Worcester, not confined to the city limits, may be presumed to be upwards of 15,000.—Vide *Worcester Papers*.

Worcester contains also about 14 regular streets, besides lanes, alleys, &c. &c. 12 churches, including the cathedral, and 2 chapels, dedicated to the observance of the established religion; 1 Roman Catholic chapel, 1 Presbyterian meeting-house, 1 Quakers' meeting, 1 Anabaptist meeting-house, 1 chapel of the Independents or Methodists, and 1 Lady Huntingdon's chapel;—12 charitable establishments, including schools, 15 trading companies, incorporated under that number, which in fact includes 27 trades, 2 prisons, a guildhall and town clerk's office, a library, theatre, &c. &c. Leland,

in his *Itinerary*, gives us an account of Worcester, as it appeared more than 250 years since :—

“ The towne of Worcester, called in Welch *Caer Argo*, standeth on the left ripe of *Severne*, upon a ground somewhat condescending from the river. It is reasonably well wodded, and well maintained. In the wall be six gates ; the Bridge-gate on *Severne*, having a goodly square towre over it ; a posterne-gate by St. Clem. church, hard by the north side of the bridge over *Severne* ; the Fore-gate, a fayre piece of worke, standing by north ; Sudbury-gate, standing east in the way from Worcester to London ; St. Martin’s-gate ; Trinity-gate, this is but a posterne. The castle stood hard on the south part of the Cathedrall church almost on *Severne*. It is now cleane downe, and half the base court, or area of it is now within the wall of the close of the Cathedrall church. The dungeon hill of the castle is a great thinge, at this tyme overgrown with brush wood. This castle fell to ruine soone after the conquest, and halfe the ground of it was given to the augmenting of the close of the priorye. There be divers fayre-streētes in the towne well builded with tymbre ; but the fayrest and most celebrate street of the towne is from the Bishop’s palace-gate to the Fore-gate, along by north. There be two places in Worcester where the markets be commonly kept ; the one is a little within St. Martin’s-gate, the other is a little within Fore-gate. The Cathedrall church standeth in the south syde of the towne. There be

eight parish churches in the towne, whereof St. Hellen is counted the most ancient; and it was a prebend before King Edgar's dayes to the Cathedrall church of Worcester, and Bloxham, in Worcestershire, was another. And I have heard, that all the churches in Worcester, afore that King Edgar sette up monkes in the Cathedrall church, were but chapells to the Cathedrall church aforesayd. The Blacke Friar's house, of the foundation of Beauchampes, of Powicke, stood in the north part of the towne, hard by the wall within it; and this ground is the highest plott in the towne, and hath a fayre prospect. There is a fayre suburbe beyond the bridge on Severne, and the inhabitantes thereof much resort to St. Clement's church, *cis pontem*. The bridge is a royal piece of worke, high and stronge, and hath six great arches of stone. There is a long fayre suburbe by north, without the Fore-gate, and at the north-east part and very end of it, is an ancient and fayre large chapell of St. Oswald; which first was erected for monkes, then infected, or should after be infected, with leprosie. After it was changed to an hospital, and their was a maister, fellowes, and poore folkes; but of latter tymes it was turned to a free chapell, and beareth the name of St. Oswald, as a thinge dedicated of ould time to him: and here were wont corses to be buried in time of pestilence, as in a public cemetry for Worcester. This chapell yet standeth, and a fayre mansion-house by it, much repayred of late tyme by one Parker, Chancellour

to the Bishop of Worcester, but the lands be alienated and taken away. There was a place of nunnes at the very north syde of the cemetry of St. Oswald; it was called Whilestan (Whitstan), now suppressed, the church cleane rased downe, and a farne place of the residew of the buildinges. There is a fayre suburbe without Sudbury-gate, and it was an hospitall, called St. Wolstan; some called it a Commanderye, where was a maister, priestes, and poore men. Some saye that it was originally of the foundation of the queene. One Carter, a merchant of Worcester, gave, of late tymes, landes unto it, and thereby renewed the ould foundation; and in this almes were divers merchantmen of Worcester fallen in decaye, and also relieved. Maurisine had suppressed this house, and now a clothier dwelleth in it. There is in this suburbe a chapell of St. Godwald. What this St. Godwald was, I could not certainly learne. Some said he was a bishop. There is a suburbe without St. Martin's-gate; and hereabouts, in a lowe marish ground, was a place of Grey Freres, of the foundation of the Earles of Warwike. There is a chapell of St. Ursula, a little by south, without the castle garth. The wealth of the towne of Worcester standeth most by drapering; and no towne of England, at this present tyme, maketh so many clothes yearly as this towne doth."—*Itinerary*, vol. iv. p. ii. p. 83.—*Hearne's ed. Ox. 1711.*

CHAPTER II.

Etymology and Historical Occurrences.

CONSTANTIUS CÆSAR has been assigned as the founder of Worcester, on the credit of John Ross, of Warwick, but which Constantius he alludes to, for there were several, is uncertain. There are writers who hesitate whether the rise of Worcester ought to be ascribed to the Romans or the Saxons, by either of whom, about the year A.D. 584, the kingdom of Mercia was founded, and who reduced all the British settlements on the east of the Severn; these writers surmise that Worcester, and other places of strength, might be built and fortified by the Mercian princes for curbing the independent tribes of Britons, on the other side, and for repelling their frequent invasions. Worcester, whether it owed its origin to the Romans or not, was certainly of some note, and possessed by the Britons before the arrival of the Saxons. Ninnius has preserved the names of the cities mentioned by Bede in this island, in which the 14th city is Cair Guorangan, and the 18th Cair Guricon. In the last name we may plainly discern the Uriconium of the Romans, and may safely follow the old historians, Alfred of Beverely, &c. in admitting Guorangan to be Worcester, which to this day retains

that name in the British language. Worcester was anciently called Branonium, which the Welch corrupted into *Wrangon*, prefixing *Caer*, as was their method:—it signifies the city *ad fontem aqua*. The second part of the country of the Cornavii, now called Worcestershire, was called by the Saxons Wire-ceastre-scyre, whose inhabitants, with others round about, were called in Bede's time, before England was divided into counties, Wiccii. Wire-cester must be a corruption of Wigora, or Wigracester, its name under the Conqueror and his sons, and Wigracester a contraction of Wic-wara-cester, the city of the men of Wiccia. The name of Wiggornia occurs in Florence, of Worcester, who died above 60 years before Joseph, of Exeter, wrote. Mr. Camden gives the name a Saxon original, and derives it from the wiches, or briny wells, that, with little labour, yield salt the staple of this province from the earliest ages. He had reason to think, that such wells were anciently found in several parts of Wiccia, and afterwards closed up, to prevent too great a consumption of wood, which was the only fuel for the furnaces of those times. The old Chartulary mentions many salt pits; but the springs that were most famous, and have survived the memory of all their rivals, were those near the river Salwarp, which gave both name and subsistence to a town that grew up on their margin, now distinguished by the name of Droit-wich. It does not appear that the Saxons ever dispossessed the Britons of Worcester; but it was afterwards

taken by Penda, King of Mercia, in 628: The great Alfred thought it expedient to govern the Mercians by a prince of their ancient nobility, Duke Etheldred, to whom he had given his daughter Ethelfleda, a very heroine, in marriage, and to this pair it appears Worcester owed many obligations; for, by a charter of their's, signed in King Alfred's reign, upon Bishop Waerfred's desire that the city of Weogernaceastre might be improved and fortified, with bulwarks for the security of the inhabitants, they granted to the church minister there, with leave of Alfred and the nobility, one half of the royal dues, or tolls, arising either from the market, or the street, reserving only the wain shilling, and the seam penny, entire to the King; but out of all his land rents, and the mulcts for fighting, theft, fraud, &c. and the other forfeitures that might accrue to the crown, they assigned a moiety to St. Peter's church and see. In consequence of this grant, it is presumed that the castle, the ancient seat of the Wiccian, Viceroy, was repaired, and some fortresses erected round it, of which only one has reached our time, namely, that known by the name of Edgar's tower: they also, about the year 894, rebuilt the city, which had been ruined by the Danes, and for the grant to the Bishop, and St. Peter, of half the dues that belonged to the King, the Bishop ordered, that at morning, evening, and undersong, should be said for them the psalm *De Profundis* as long as they lived, and, after their death, *Laudate Deum*; and every

Saturday, in St. Peter's church, 30 psalms with masses. Ethelfleda survived the Duke seven years, and died A.D. 919.

Leaving, however, a wide field of conjecture and doubt, of proofs demolished as soon as raised; we shall hasten to a period of which something like regular dates have been obtained, to furnish conviction of reality.

Lambarde, a celebrated antiquarian, who wrote cotemporary with Mr. Camden*, makes this remark in his short account of the city:—"That he never met with a place that had so great experience, in the calamities of the intestine broils of the kingdom, and other casual disasters, as the city of Worcester." If, as he hath observed, it then stood foremost in the list of misfortune, how much more so does it since that time, in which a desolating pestilence, the scourge of two sieges, the terrors of a fierce battle, and the ruin of a destructive plunder, to which it was on each occasion consequently abandoned, were to be added to the catalogue of its miseries. These have, indeed, confirmed its claim to a larger portion of the bitter draught of general affliction, than has fallen to the lot of any of the inland cities of the kingdom.

These historians, however, had they lived to have seen the happy issue of these troubles, would have had to record, that this city rose in consequence and beauty from its awful visitations, and

* Camden died 1623.

became one of the most considerable in the map of England.

In the year 1041, May 4, a tumult happened at Worcester in collecting a tax that was deemed exorbitant; this was the tribute of Dane gilt money, to repel the Danes: Thurstane, and Feader, two of the huscarles, or domestic servants of King Hardicanute, attending as receivers, the multitude rose upon them, when they endeavoured to shelter themselves in the tower, probably Edgar's, but in their flight thither were intercepted and slain. The King, highly incensed at this riot, sent a large body of forces to be executioners of his vengeance, who entered the city Nov. 12, without resistance, the inhabitants having prudently abandoned it, to fortify themselves in an island of the Severn, called Bevere, within two miles distance of it, towards the north; where they determined either to purchase their freedom, or sell their lives in a brave defence. The rifling of the city was a work of four days. Avarice was at length glutted; but cruelty not so, till the streets themselves were lit with flames. The vindictive army then marched, laden with its plunder, to the attack of the entrenchments at Bevere; but were there so warmly received, that, after several unsuccessful assaults, the royal generals were obliged to grant an honourable capitulation to the besieged, who, returning to their city, rebuilt it.

✓ In 1704, a conspiracy was formed against William the Conqueror, by some noble Normans, viz.

Roger, Earl of Hereford, his brother-in-law, Ralf de Gauder, Earl of the East Angles, and other lords, who had invited succours from Denmark, but, by the King's vigilance, were hurried to take the field before those could arrive; the junction of the forces of the conspirators was prevented by the activity of the King's friends in Worcestershire. Bishop Wulstan, Urso, the sheriff, and Agelwy, abbot of Evesham, assisted by Walter de Lacy, a powerful baron in Herefordshire, assembled a sufficient body of troops for guarding the passes of the Severn, whereby the Earl of Hereford's march was stopped, his whole design frustrated, and the rebellion easily quashed.

1088. 1 Wm. II. Bernard de Neumarché, Lord of Brecknoeh, Osbern Fitz Richard, surnamed Scrope, Roger de Lacy, Ralf de Mortimer, and other potent barons of Shropshire and Herefordshire, came with an armed force, against Worcester, which had declared for the reigning King. Bishop Wulstan acted on this occasion the part of a worthy prelate and brave Englishman, by arming his tenants and animating the citizens; whose wives, children, and moveables were secured within the walls of the castle, whither the bishop himself retired, and encouraged the garrison to a most vigorous defence. The besiegers overrun the suburbs, and set them on fire; but, being more intent on plunder than conquest, they spread themselves over the adjacent country in quest of pillage; the garrison seized the opportunity, made a sally, came

up with the enemy as they were ravaging the bishop's lands at Wick, took or killed 500 men, put the rest to flight, and freed the city from its blockade.

1113, June 19. The city of Worcester was consumed by fire; even the buildings in the castle and cathedral not escaping. According to the Worcester annals one monk, and 20 of the inhabitants, perished in the flames. It was however, suspected, from its nearness to Wales, and from the people there at this time inclining to insurrection, that this fire was one of their first movements in their invading and laying waste the English marches.

1233, Nov. Great part of this city was again burnt down by a casual fire, and the cathedral much damaged.

1139, Nov. 7. The forces of the Empress Maude came from Gloucester and attacked the city. The inhabitants, before their arrival, being apprized of it, had deposited their goods in the cathedral. The clergy, in care for the safety of the church, and what was concealed in it, assembled the choir, who sung in form, preceded by the relics of St. Oswald; which were carried before them from one gate to the other, to terrify the besiegers, who attacked a strong fortress, said to be the castle hill, raised at this time on the south side of the city, but were repulsed. In their attack of the north side, they gained admittance, and immediately set fire to it in several places; a great part of it was consumed, and the whole rifled and plundered. The

narrative of this attack, and the taking of the city, is given in a very descriptive and interesting manner by Florenc's continuator, who was an eye-witness to the transaction, and a monk of this church, whose danger and distress he very feelingly describes.

1149. King Stephen took and burnt Worcester, and expelled the Lord of the city and castle, William de Beauchamp; but the castle, against which he raised two strong forts, resisted all his attempts, having been rendered extremely strong. The remains of one of the forts, which was raised on Red hill, near Digly, are still to be seen; the other was raised upon Henwicks hill, to command the Welch road from Ludlow: Eustace, his son, afterwards invested the castle of Worcester, then in possession of Count de Meulant, who was placed there by Stephen, but he met with such a vigorous resistance, that notwithstanding two bastillions of timber, which he raised against it, called in those days malevicines, they were both destroyed, the castle saved, and he was compelled to desist, in revenge of which he set fire to the city.

1157. Worcester was fortified by Hugh Mortimer against Henry II. but, on the approach of the royal forces to dispossess him, he submitted and was pardoned.

1175. The new tower at Worcester fell down,—in what part of the city this was situate, we have no account.

1189. Almost the whole of the city was destroyed by fire.

1202. In the fourth night of the Easter week, the cathedral, with its adjacent offices, and a great part of the city, were burnt, but the walls of the cathedral, being of stone, were not thrown down.

1216. When Lewis, eldest son of the King of France, was invited to the English throne, by a confederacy of the barons, the leading men in Worcester declared for him, and received William Mareshall, son of the Earl of Pembroke, as governor of the city for the Dauphin. On St. Knelemn's Day, Ranulph, Earl of Chester, came up with a body of King's troops, and, meeting with unexpected resistance on the north side of the city, and the utmost resolution in its defence, detached a party to the south, which broke into the castle by surprise, and through it, into the town. The new governor having seasonably retired, forewarned, it is said, by his father, who was a steady adherent to King John, had the merit of establishing Henry III. his successor, and governed as Regent, during the minority of that prince: on this occasion the inhabitants were taken captives, on their ramparts, and compelled by exquisite tortures to discover their treasures. The soldiers of the garrison, who had taken sanctuary in the cathedral, were forced hence, the church and storehouses of the convent plundered, and a fine of 300 marks imposed on the monks, for the payment of which, they were reduced to melt down the embossments of St. Wolstan's shrine: in the same year King John was buried here.

1218. Bishop Silvester obtained the grant of a fair in honour of St. Wolstan, to be held four days before the feast of St. Barnabas.

1222. Near the end of this year the two smaller towers were destroyed by a violent storm.

1225. A great tournament was made at Worcester, for which Bishop Blois excommunicated all the persons concerned in it (both papal and regal decrees being very severe against tournaments, on account of the fatal consequences of many of them).

1263. Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, Peter de Montfort, and Robert, son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, with other barons of their confederacy, laid siege to the city of Worcester, and, after several assaults, took it Feb. 28. The church they spared, but rifled the houses of the citizens, the Jewry especially, in which some of the Jews were put to the sword and others imprisoned.

1264. Towards the end of the year King Henry III. was brought to Worcester, by Simon, Earl of Leicester, then his keeper, into whose hands he had fallen at the battle of Lewes.

1265. Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I., who had been taken prisoner by Simon Montfort, was carried with the King, his father, to the castle of Hereford, from whence he found means to escape to Worcester by stratagem. Here an army was speedily assembled, under his banners, which enabled him shortly to defeat that of the Earl of Leicester, in the famous battle fought at Evesham,

on the 4th of August of that year, in which Montfort and several of his adherents were slain. By this important victory, gained by the Prince, the regal power of the kingdom, which had been nearly annihilated, was restored, and the captive Henry, who had been placed in the front of the battle, clad in a suit of Leicester's own armour, miraculously preserved, and ultimately restored to his throne and kingdom.

1281, April 27. Godfrey Gifford, Bishop of Worcester, laid the first stone of the pavement of the town.

1299. A street in the suburb of Worcester, leading toward St. John's, was entirely consumed by fire.

1313. The stone bridge was built across the Severn, as appears by the registry of the priory. The former bridge was, it is probable, of wood, and had been destroyed by the above mentioned conflagration.

1342, April 18. A plague broke out at Worcester, very fatal to the inhabitants.

1349. A pestilence carried off so many of the citizens of Worcester, as to make it unsafe to admit interments of those who died of it, in the cemetery of the cathedral, on which account Bishop Wulstan de Braunsford granted the citizens leave to have a burying-place at St. Oswald's hospital.

1401. Worcester was burnt and plundered by Owen Glendowr's troops, with their French auxiliaries, from whence Henry IV. drove them back

into Wales. The King, in his return, halted in Worcester, where, on the approach of winter, he dispersed his troops and privately made his way to London.

1403. John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, Constable of England, had that office granted to him by letters patent, dated at Worcester, September 10, 4 Henry IV.

1471. The defeat of Queen Margaret's forces, in the battle of Tewkesbury, together with the murder of the Prince, her son, raised her indignation and grief to the wildest transports; and, her imploring the vengeance of heaven on Edward, caused her to be sent to London, in order to be tried by the Parliament for high treason.

1484. A most violent flood of the Severn, with such an inundation, as to carry away men, women, and children: it was called the Duke of Buckingham's water, because he lay with an army of Welch, ready to march against Richard III.

1485. The battle of Bosworth Field; then was the city of Worcester seized in King Henry VIIth's hands, and men were beheaded at the High Cross, and there were paid for the redemption of the city 500 marks, whereof 300 went to the King, and 200 to the Duke of Bedford.

1486. The loyalty of Worcester to King Henry VII. was very near drawing upon it the severest calamities: Sir Humphry Stafford and his brother, and Lord Lovel, having escaped from the sanctuary at Colchester, raised a rebellion, and

while Lord Lovel, at the head of 3 or 4000 men, advanced to surprise York, where the King was, the two Staffords marched with what force they could collect to attack the city of Worcester; Lovel, miscarried by his own cowardice; he deserted his camp; and all his thousands, upon the offer of the King's pardon, made a surrender of their arms, and dispersed. These tidings reached the other body of insurgents, at the time when they were allotting to each man the post he should undertake in the assault upon Worcester. All their measures were instantly broken;—Sir H. Stafford was executed at Tyburn.

1534, Sept. 15. A great earthquake happened at Worcester.

1558. A sore *new* sickness raged in Worcestershire, thought to have been the *sweating* sickness.

1637. In the beginning of June, a most destructive pestilence broke out in this city, and continued its ravages till April of the following year, during which time, it appears that 1551 fell sacrifices to its dreadful effects. The island of Bevera was again, on this afflicting occasion, a refuge to the unfortunate inhabitants of Worcester.

1642. *The Siege of Worcester.*—The loyalty of Worcester became an early object of the jealousy and displeasure of the puritan parliament; about the middle of September, 1642, the inhabitants opened their gates to Sir John Biron, at the head of 300 cavaliers, whom they assisted in fortifying the city against the parliament; he was joined by

Lord Coventry, by some troops of horse, and expected farther supplies of men from the King:—he was not, however, suffered to remain long inactive in his post. Col. Fynes, with a force of 1000 dragoons, joined by the trained bands of Gloucestershire, and a body of troops under Lord Say, from Oxford, laid siege to Worcester, in favour of the parliament, and on the report that the King, with 1500 horse and 3000 foot, was approaching to raise the siege, the Earl of Essex, at the head of an army of 14,000 men, had set forwards to prevent it. On Wednesday, Sept. 21, Lord Say, Colonel Fynes, Captains Browne, Seaton, and Thackhouse, came to the gate of the city, when Lord Say, having formally demanded entrance, and being as formally denied by Lord Coventry and Sir Wm. Russell, gave orders to assault, and force a passage into it. Capt. Browne was the first to commence hostilities, by striking a hole through the gate with a pickaxe, and firing a musket-shot into the town. This attack was immediately answered, by the gate being thrown open by the cavaliers, who rushed out upon the assailants; and, in a skirmish, killing four or five of them, returned into the city, without being followed by any of the besiegers, who, it appears, were ill provided to effect any important service against it, not having a single piece of ordnance to support them. Prince Rupert, with his brother Maurice, and a considerable body of troops, having joined Sir John Biron, on Friday, the 23d, with 15 troops of horse, marched out of

Worcester into a green meadow (Pitchcroft) on this side of the city, daring their enemies to combat : the republican spirit being roused to indignation, at this taunting display of heroism, determined to risk an engagement, when the Prince and his troops, perceiving a large reinforcement approaching to sustain the enemy, was obliged, at about midnight, until which time the fight continued, to abandon the town, and escaping over the bridge, took his rout towards Herefordshire. In the first of these conflicts, Prince Maurice had one of his hands almost struck off, and was dangerously wounded in the head, with a poll-axe ; Commissary Wilmot was run through the body with a sword, by Col. Sandys, in a single rencontre ; the Lord John, brother to the Duke of Lennox, was very dangerously wounded ; about 30 gentlemen of the Prince's party, and double their number of the common troopers, slain, and about 30 others made prisoners. On the side of the Parliament, Major Douglas was slain ; Col. Sandys narrowly escaped with his life, from having been dragged by his horse about the field, on falling from his saddle ; 26 of their troopers, from the parliament account, were killed ; but this action, and its consequences, were considered of such importance to the rebels, that public thanks were ordered to be given in all churches for the victory. The Earl of Essex arrived the same night, with his army, before the town, but thought it not prudent, on suspicion of treachery, to enter it till the mor-

row, when the parliament forces took full possession of it, and all the horrors of a pillage followed. On Sunday, Sept. 25, the Parliament soldiers visited the cathedral, where, after every sort of vulgar abuse and wanton destruction that could be effected on its altar, which they pulled down, and its vestments and furniture, which they destroyed, the vault beneath it was explored, and a considerable treasure of stores and provision was discovered in it, supposed to have been sent thither from the collegians of Oxford, as a depot for the use of the royalists, and consigned to Dr. Wm. Smith, one of the prebendaries, and Dr. Potter, then Dean of Worcester, both of whom had made their escape. The Mayor of Worcester, Edward Soley, Esq. with Alderman Green of the same city, were taken into custody by order of the Lord-General, and others elected in their room, for having given up the town to the cavaliers, and were conveyed under a strong guard to London, where, on their arrival, Oct. 19, they were imprisoned. A waggon load of plate, containing 2200lbs. weight, was sent with them, part of which belonged to the Mayor, and was intended for the use of the King. A gallows was set up in the market-place of Worcester, by order of the Lord-General, to hang some of the townsmen who had betrayed Col. Fynes' troops to the Prince; and a commission was appointed by parliament, authorising Sir Robert Harlow, and master Serjeant Wilde, to go down to Worcester to examine delinquents, and to secure the city.

The lord-general, as a primary operation of punishment, put the city to the ransom of £5000. About the middle of October, having repaired its fortifications, engaging the citizens to lend £2000 to the parliament, divided his army, which now amounted to about 24,000 men, into three brigades of about 8000 each, and dispatching them in different directions, to oppose the King's march, which was reported to be intended for London, he left Worcester at the head of one of the brigades himself, and marched towards Shrewsbury, in pursuit of the forces headed by the King in person.

1646. *Siege of Worcester.*—The loyal spirit of Worcester was not, however, to be broken or subdued by the event of a signal defeat; communications were kept open with the royal party; the magistracy of the city were firm in their attachment, and, by a series of resolutions, in their corporate capacity, they determined to support the royal cause, by holding the city to the King's use, and assisting him by every other means in their power. To that end, at a chamber meeting, October 9, 1643, the election of Mr. Hacket, to the mayoralty, was set aside, he being formerly elected sheriff for this year; and, as the offices jointly were incompatible, and it being suggested in his Majesty's letter, that, in consideration of the troubles then existing, it would be most proper that some able and expert man, who had borne that office before, should be elected, it was agreed and ordered, that Mr. Daniel Tyas (an apothecary, afterwards knight-

ed by the King,) should be sworn mayor, and that Mr. Hacket should be sworn sheriff, in pursuance of his first election, which was accordingly done. Sir Wm. Russell, who resided among them principally, was presented with the freedom of the city, for his courage and good intentions. Additional ordnance was provided for their defence, and levies of men, to work on the fortifications, and money to defray the expences, and remitted to the King for his use, were raised with an alacrity that evinced their earnestness in his cause. Thus, preparing themselves for the worst, they met the approaches of a second siege with a resolution and firmness, that reflects honour on their loyalty, constancy, and courage.

1646; March 26. Sir Wm. Brereton, Col. Morgan; and Col. Birch, with about 2500 foot and horse, faced the city of Worcester, and sent a trumpeter with a summons, demanding its surrender to the parliament: at night, however, they drew off to Droitwich, and some of them went to the siege of Litchfield. The King having escaped from Oxford in disguise, to Newark, a letter from the garrison of Worcester was sent to him, desiring his particular directions. Meantime, May 16, a letter from General Fairfax, then at Heddington, near Oxford, to Governor Washington, requiring the surrender of the city, received the following spirited answer:—

“ Sir,

“ It is acknowledged by your books, and by report of your own quarters, that the King is in some of your armies; that

granted, it may be easy for you to procure his Majesty's commands for the disposal of this garrison; till then I shall make good the trust reposed in me. As for conditions, if I shall be necessitated, I shall make the best I can; the worst I know, and fear not; if I had, the profession of a soldier had not been began, or so long continued, by your Excellency's humble servant,

"HENRY WASHINGTON."

May 25. Colonel Whalley, having encamped on Rainbow, or Wheeler's-hill, a sally of four horse from the town alarmed the besiegers, who drew out 60 horse and 100 foot, and coming within reach of the guns of the city, 10 were killed and 12 wounded, without any loss to the garrison. Upon a review taken, May 29, the total of soldiers in the garrison of Worcester, including officers, amounted to 1507; besides the gentlemen and the city bands. The force of the besiegers, after the reinforcement had joined them from Ludlow, the castle of which had surrendered on the 27th, was supposed to be 5000 men. During this siege, many skirmishes took place, with various success; among which, the most remarkable was that which occurred on the 12th June, at St. John's. The parliament forces, consisting of 8 colours of foot, and 200 horse, drew to St. John's, which they lined with musquetry, and quartered the rest of the foot behind the town, to block up the city on the west side of the river. At 11 o'clock that night, a strong sally was made from the town upon their quarters; with 500 foot and 200 horse, with a view to dislodge them, and to burn that part called Cripple-gate, which hindered a sight of the town and

street. This attack was made with such resolution, that, notwithstanding the parliament troops had strongly barricaded all the avenues, the assailants, some by highways, and others by the back parts of the houses, entered the passages and drove them out, though some of them took refuge in the church. In this sally, 100 of the parliament forces were killed, and 10 taken prisoners: three colours and one drum were also taken. Of the royalists, Captain Chapman and 5 gentlemen were killed, and 15 wounded. Whilst these operations were carrying on, four expresses had been dispatched to the King from Worcester to know his pleasure respecting it, who never returned. A female messenger was sent, but no instruction was obtained. It was now the middle of July, and a want of discipline was prevailing among the royal troops, and great disorder pervaded the whole city. Provisions began to fail, and ammunition was so far exhausted, that the garrison had not powder to sustain an hour's contest, should the town be stormed. No reinforcement of troops had arrived, or could now be hoped for from the King, either to strengthen the garrison or to attempt the raising of the siege: on the contrary, Gen. Fairfax's army, consisting of 10,000 foot and 5000 horse, being, on the surrender of Oxford, at liberty to act where occasion might require, were daily expected in aid of the besiegers: these combined circumstances, and various other considerations not less important, induced the governor to

hearken to the repeated solicitations made to him to enter into a treaty with Col. Whalley, for the surrender of the city.

Meantime an order had been communicated by the King to both houses of Parliament, dated Newcastle, June 10th, for the surrender of all towns, castles, and forts, and to disband all the forces in his service throughout the kingdom. On the credit of the printed copy of that order, a treaty was accordingly opened with Col. Whalley; but it was strongly objected to by some, who contended, that "their orders from the King were to hold out till they heard from his Majesty." Much division arose among the gentlemen who had been called to a council held at the Bishop's palace, in which the prelate acted as a temperate moderator, whether to treat or not; this question, after a long and stormy debate, was at length carried, unanimously, in the affirmative. About the 10th July, Major-General Reynesborough succeeded Col. Whalley in the command of the besieging army; and, according to their own accounts, having made his approaches so near the city as to terrify the inhabitants, they, in a kind of mutinous manner, pressed the governor to hasten the surrender. Thus critically circumstanced, he felt himself warranted to address the following letter:—

*To Major-General Reinsborough, Commander-in-Chief of the
Forces before this City of Worcester.*

" Sir,

" This city was first summoned by your General (Fairfax) upon promise of honourable terms, and hath been since invited

to a treaty by Col. Whalley. In order to which, (upon assurance of the rendition of Oxford, and credence of his Majesty's printed letter,) we of this city offered propositions, with the reservation, that if any demands on our parts might seem too high, or any denial of your's, to trench too much upon our honours, neither side should so look upon their own sense, as not to submit to better reason, which was mutually assented unto. On this foot we left them, being assured, upon the word and honour of your commissioners, we should receive an account of them within a few days; if that resolution be altered, we shall desire to have a clear and perfect answer, that the world may be the judge between us, upon whose score the effusion of so much innocent blood shall rest; since, in conformity to his Majesty's command, we do not decline the rendering of this city upon honourable and equal conditions. So I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

“ Worcester, 16th July, 1646. “ HENRY WASHINGTON.”

A parley commenced immediately, and was carried on by the gentlemen who had been chosen on each side to conduct the treaty with much gallantry and prudence, and the result produced the articles on which Worcester was surrendered, and which were signed by the Governor and Major-General Reynesborough, 19th July, 1646. The last of the six articles of capitulation stipulated, “ that Sir William Russell, now resident within the city of Worcester, be exempted from any benefit of these articles,” was strongly opposed and protested against by most of the gentlemen of the city and garrison, who thought it extremely dishonourable to deliver up any gentleman who had so faithfully served his Majesty, into the hands of his enemies; alleging, “ it was as much as con-

senting to his murder if he should be put to death; and, as one of the Prince's commanders, that he ought to have soldier's conditions upon surrender, as well as any one else." But Sir William himself carried this matter with a gallant and gentlemanly resolution, declaring, "he would tender himself to General Reynesborough for their good." He modestly also refused the general intention of an intercession in his behalf to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The honour of the noblemen and gentlemen was not, however, to be satisfied without an exertion to ward off the danger that awaited this brave royalist, and a letter was prepared by them for that purpose to General Fairfax; from whom, before it had been sent off, assurances were received, that Sir William Russell should be used like a gentleman, and that Major-General Reynesborough should have him as his prisoner. According, however, to the *Perfect Diurnal*, 1646, "The House, upon some special informations, ordered, that the late Bishop of Worcester, Sir William Russell, and the late Mayor of Worcester, shall be sent for up into safe custody, to answer such things as shall be against them objected." A portrait of Sir William Russell was in the possession of Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, Knt. whose lady was a descendant from Sir William.

On Thursday, the 23d, the garrison of Worcester, with a great number of persons to whom passes and protections were delivered, marched out, and General Reynesborough entered the city. On the

morrow he commanded all the citizens to bring in their arms, upon pain of death ; and, on the 25th, says the journalist, " they begin to inventory men's estates, demand great arrears of contribution, 25 per cent. of every man's estate ; then make him a delinquent, and squeeze him so, that he cannot recover in an age. Thus this ancient city was delivered up into the hands of the Parliament, being the first of cities that declared for the Crown, and the last which held in defence thereof." And then there marched out of Worcester 10 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 70 captains, 49 lieutenants, 24 cornets, 40 ensigns, one bishop, many doctors, parsons, vicars, and curates,—and ladies not a few. There were killed of the royalists, during the siege, 1 officer and 16 privates ;—2 officers and 147 privates of the parliamentary army.

In the year 1651 was the Battle of Worcester.—A respite of 5 years only, from the horrors of civil commotion, during which interval the death of Charles I. had taken place, the city of Worcester, for the third time within the space of nine years, was again the scene of slaughter of kindred subjects, in a cause now arrived at its last crisis, to which its citizens, who had been subdued, but not conquered, still attached a truly Roman firmness of support.

On Friday morning, August 22, 1651, King Charles II. with his army from Stirling in Scotland, commanded under him by the Dukes of Ha-

milton and Buckingham, the Earls of Lauderdale
 and Middleton, David Lesley, Montgomery, Wil-
 mot, Wentworth, and other leading men of both
 nations, arrived at, and possessed themselves of
 Worcester, after a slight opposition from the par-
 liament forces, who were in possession of it. The
 Common Council of the city had directed the gates,
 which the soldiery had shut, to be thrown open to
 the King at his approach, or to burn them down :
 —the order was obeyed. At the entrance of the
 King into Worcester, Thomas Lysons, Esq. then
 Mayor, carried the sword before his Majesty ; and
 on Saturday, the 23d, he was proclaimed, with
 great solemnity, King of Great Britain, France,
 and Ireland, by the mayor, the sheriffs, and the
 whole magistracy of the city. On the same day he
 issued out a declaration, for summoning all the
 neighbouring nobility, gentry, and others, from 16
 years of age to 60, upon their allegiance, to ap-
 pear in their persons with horse and arms at Pitch-
 croft, near the city of Worcester, on Tuesday, the
 26th of August, where his Majesty would be pre-
 sent himself. Upon which there appeared the fol-
 lowing loyal gentlemen : Francis Lord Talbot, with
 about 60 horse, Mr. Mervin Touchet, his Lieut.-
 Colonel, Sir John Packington, Sir Walter Blount,
 Sir Ralph Clare, Sir Rowland Berkeley, Sir John
 Winford, Mr. Sheldon, of Beoley, Mr. Wasburn,
 of Witchinford, with 40 horse, Mr. Hornyhold, of
 Blackmore Park, with 40 horse, three Mr. Blounts,
 two Mr. Walshes, Mr. Francis Knottesford, Mr.

Geo. Chambers, with divers others, who were honoured and encouraged by his Majesty's presence. Notwithstanding which access, the number of his army, both English and Scotch, was conceived not much to exceed 12,000 men;—about 10,000 Scots and about 2000 English,—and those, too, not excellently armed nor plentifully stored with ammunition. But the King was not without hopes of assistance from other places, particularly from Wales; but more especially from the zeal and activity of the Earl of Derby, who had brought above 300 foot and horse out of the Isle of Man into Lancashire, and by his interest with several brave gentlemen, soon increased his number to 1500 men, with which he was hastening to Manchester to join with 500 more, so that he was in a hopeful way of raising a considerable army. But the first news the King heard, was of the defeat of the Earl of Derby, with the total destruction of several gallant gentlemen that accompanied him; who, meeting with Col. Lilburn, with three regiments of foot and some horse out of Cheshire, had a sharp engagement near Wigan, for about an hour, on the 25th August. At length the Earl's new raised forces were put to flight, and himself being wounded in the mouth, narrowly escaped, and several persons of quality of his party were slain, as the Lord Withrington, Sir Thomas Fildesly, Col. Trollop, Col. Galliard, with some others of good note. Among the prisoners were Sir Wm. Throgmorton, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Colonels

Bainton, Legg, Robinson, Gerard, and Major Chester, besides other officers; 400 privates were taken, with all the arms and ammunition, with the Earls George and Garter, with three cloaks with stars. The Earl of Derby and Col. Roscarack, after this overthrow, by the assistance of two gentlemen, with great difficulty got to his Majesty at Worcester. Such was the gallantry of Lord Withrington in this action, that it was reported by his enemies, "that they were obliged to kill him in their own defence, he having refused quarter at their hands."

The news of this defeat exceedingly afflicted the King at Worcester, and very much abated the hopes he had of a general rising of the gentry in his behalf. Besides, there were some other accidents and observations which administered matter of mortification to his Majesty, as the division in the army, and particularly the restless ambition of the Duke of Buckingham, who, like his father, knew not how to own any superior, or submit to any man but his King. In England he thought none so proper to command the King's forces as himself, and gave his Majesty no little trouble by his frequent arguing against the Scots, and urging and forcing his own promotion, which being justly denied him, he absented himself from court in great discontent. The Scots were jealous and discontented at the English, and particularly complained of Mr. Crosby, an eminent divine, who, preaching before the King in the cathedral, stiled

his Majesty, in all causes and over all persons; next under God, supreme head and governor. Nor was there any good understanding between the Scotch officers; David Lesley, whom the Duke of Buckingham endeavoured to undermine, appeared dispirited and confounded, gave and revoked his orders, and sometimes contradicted them. He did not love Middleton, and was very jealous that all the officers loved him too well; who was really an excellent officer, and kept up the spirits of the rest, who had but little esteem for Lesley. In this unhappy distemper was the court and the army, in a season when they were ready to be swallowed up by the power and multitude of the enemy, and when nothing was likely to preserve them, but the most sincere unity in their prayers, and a joint concurrence in their councils, in both of which they were miserably divided. The King endeavoured to inspire them with all possible resolution; and their necessities obliged them to use all diligence in carrying on the fortifications at Worcester, at and near which place they agreed so far as to make the best defence they could. On the other side, the republicans, by their new levies, had increased their forces to a prodigious number, which, according to their own accounts, amounted to above 60,000 men. Cromwell, who had suspected, after the former victory, that the King had a design of getting into England from Scotland, on the first favourable occasion, prepared to follow him. He accordingly began his march,

from St. Johnstones, to which he had laid siege on the 3d August; and, on the 28th, appeared with an army of 17,000 men on Red-hill, a mile to the east of Worcester, a rout of 300 miles, and fixed his head-quarters at Spetchley, at the house of Judge Berkeley. This force, added to those already arrived under Generals Fleetwood, Lambert, and Harrison, and Lord Groby, augmented by the Sussex and Essex forces that joined them on the 31st, under Sir Thomas Haniwood and Col. Cooke, formed an army of upwards of 30,000 men, chiefly of cavalry. The day of the General's arrival was marked by the commencement of hostilities. The quarters of the royal army then lay very large on the western side of the Severn, reaching nearly as far as Malvern hills. The first encounter was at Upton bridge, seven miles from Worcester, which the royalists had broken upon news of their coming; only one plank, through negligence or treachery, was left of it, over which Lambert passed some men, who, perceiving the Scots took the alarm, fled into a church. Whereupon Major-Gen. Massey gave a camisade to the church; but, in the mean time, Lambert having passed over a supply of horse, fell upon the back of the royalists, and overpowering them, put them to a retreat, which was supported by Massey with great gallantry, sometimes marching off, and sometimes fighting till he arrived at Worcester; in which service he had his horse slain under him, 40 carbines at least being shot at him, and received

a shot in his arm and through the thigh, which confined him for a time when his activity and industry were most wanted. After this the enemies disposed themselves in a manner most convenient to strengthen the town, to which end, Fleetwood having left a sufficient force to secure the pass at Upton, approached nearer to the city, and Cromwell gave orders for two bridges to be made; the one of boats over the Severn, under Bun-hill, a mile below the city, and the other over the Teame, a lesser river that falls into the Severn; and this, for the better conjunction of the army. On the 29th of August Cromwell appeared with a great body of horse and foot on Red-hill, but did nothing. In this condition was his Majesty at Worcester, having about 10,000 Scots and 2000 English with him, and surrounded with an army three times more numerous, in an ill fortified city: yet, on the 30th of August, his forces made a most gallant sally, and a great impression upon the enemy, which might have had extraordinary effects, had not the design been discovered by the treachery of one man. In a letter from Spetchley, dated 31st of August, it is said that this sally had been rendered abortive by the villainy of one Gyles, a tailor in Worcester, who had betrayed their signals to the enemy, which was, wearing their shirts over their armour: for this service he received his reward—he was hanged the day following.

Thursday, Sept. 9, 1651, the parliament voted that Mrs. Gyles, whose husband was executed by

the King of Scots, at Worcester, for giving our forces intelligence of the enemy's signal, should have 200*l.* in money, and 200*l.* per annum.—See *Abbotson's Proceedings in Parliament*.

The King, in council, determined on the following night to have an abrupt interview with his foe. To that end a select party of horse and foot was chosen, to the number of 1500 men, part of whom were directed to attack a post about two miles out of the city, guarded by about 200 musqueteers; and the other, to make an attack on the enemy's camp, when the scheme was frustrated by the treachery of Guyes. The parliament's army being apprized of their design, defeated them at the outpost, killing 11 of their men, who were found in the morning dead on the highway. Of the other party, who gallantly made a full charge on Col. Fairfax's regiment, three of the privates were killed. One, who had been supposed by the enemy to have been a lieutenant-colonel, by his dress, "coming very boldly up, and leaping over a hedge, rushed upon a stand of pikes, and so lost his life in a vapour:"—this officer was Major Knox.

And now appeared the fatal day, the 3d of September, on which, the year before, the Scots received such a defeat from Cromwell at Dunbar, as lost them their kingdom. In the morning, the King held a council of war upon the top of the College church steeple, the better to view the situation of the enemy; from whence, perceiving a kind of skirmish at Powic bridge, he forthwith

commanded all their arms, and marched thither in person, where he gave orders for the securing of that pass, and opposing that of the enemy over the Severn. Soon after his return to the city, the enemy furiously attacked the bridge, which was valiantly defended by a brigade of horse and foot, under Montgomery and Keyth : till the former, being dangerously wounded, and his ammunition spent, was forced to retire disorderly into Worcester, and the latter was taken prisoner by the enemy. This place won, it was immediately resolved to engage Cromwell himself, who lay at Perry wood, within a mile of the city. The first charge was given by the royalists, with so much fury, that Cromwell's invincible life guard was unable to sustain the shock, but was compelled to give ground in some disorder ; and their cannon, also, were for some time in the hands of the royalists. The honour of this achievement appears to belong to the Duke of Hamilton's regiment, which, after passing a lane, the hedges of which were lined with two bodies of foot that greatly annoyed them, they made good the pass, routed a troop of horse and foot stationed near the battery, and made themselves masters of the guns. His Majesty himself led up the Highlanders, charging in person, in this battle, and with so much courage and gallantry, that Cromwell could not but applaud his intrepid valour. The fight continued for the space of three or four hours with great fierceness, during which the King had his horse

twice shot under him, and rallied the infantry himself; till, by the successive supplies of fresh troops, they were overpowered, and in a manner lost: for new supplies arriving from the other side of the Severn in considerable numbers, joining and supporting the parliament army, and the main body of the Scottish horse not coming timely up from the town, to the King's aid, after sustaining a very unequal conflict for a considerable time, fighting with the butt ends of their musquets, after expending all their ammunition, and given every proof of undaunted valour, the royalists were at length overpowered. The Cromwellians had a mighty advantage, not only in being more numerous, but in fighting both with horse and foot against the King's foot only: for the Scotch horse under Lesley did no ways perform their duty, being little better than spectators in the battle, thus fully making good the conjectures which had been made to the King.— The remainder of the abandoned royal army being at length put to flight, were pursued into the city by the victors: the King was one of the last in the field, and could hardly be persuaded to outlive that day. The King was forced to enter on foot into the city, and in the Friars-street he took a fresh horse; and, perceiving many of the foot throw down their arms and decline fighting, he rode up and down among them, sometimes with his hat in his hand, entreating them to stand to their arms, and sell their lives as dear as they could. But seeing his encouragements ineffectual, he cried out,—

I had rather you should shoot me, than keep me alive to see the sad effects of this fatal day.

Nevertheless the Earl of Cleveland, Sir James Hamilton, Cols. Wogan, Carlis, and Slaughter, Captains Hornyhold, Giffard, Astley, and Kemble, Mr. Peter Blount and others, rallied what force they could, and gave a check to the enemy as they were entering in at Sidbury-gate, and valiantly disputed that street with them; which action proved of mighty importance for securing the King's flight out at St. Martin's-gate, the Fore-gate being mured up, at about six o'clock in the evening, with his main body of horse, who had else been in danger of being taken in the town: "for at Sidbury-gate," says the author of *Boscobel*, "I know not whether by accident or on purpose, a cart laden with ammunition was overthrown and lay across the passage, one of the oxen that drew it being there killed; so that his Majesty could not ride into the town, but was forced to dismount and come in on foot." Another account states that, "in fact, the King would certainly have been taken by Cromwell's cavalry, who were close at his heels, had not one of the inhabitants drawn a load of hay into the gateway, which blocked up the passage, so that no horse could enter. The King was obliged to dismount; and creeping under the hay, entered the city on foot. A cry being made to remount the King, Mr. Wm. Bagnall, a loyal gentleman, who then lived in Sidbury, turned out his horse ready saddled: upon this horse his Majesty

(after the fate of the battle had been decided) escaped from Worcester." This anecdote was transmitted by Dr. Nash, from the papers of Bishop Thomas, whose eldest daughter was married to a son of Mr. Bagnall. The King had also another escape:—at one time the enemy poured into the town, when his Majesty, not unmindful of his unhappy condition, sought means of safety by making his escape with Lord Wilmot, the back way of the house where he was quartered, narrowly avoiding the close pursuit of Col. Cobbet, who entered the foreway of the house, at the same time, in quest of him. The house, at the corner of the north end of New-street, on its east side, is said to have been the King's quarters whilst at Worcester.

"The tradition," says Mr. Green, "is handed down in strong and direct terms by the oldest inhabitants of the city, and by the relatives of the proprietors and possessors of the house at that time, whose names were Durant. The room in which the King slept faces the Corn Market; over the entrance of the house is this inscription:—'LOVE GOD [W.B. 1577. R.D.] HONOR THE KING.'"

It is the largest of the old houses in the city. Mr. Cooksey has, however, stated strong evidence also, that the King's "secret quarters" were at the White Ladies. "But unless," continues Mr. Green, "we allow that he had both public and private quarters, the one within, the other with-

out the walls, we can hardly suppose he would have taken up his residence at such a distance from the town; in which his presence was every moment required."

This house has now lost all appearance of its former structure. It came into the hands of the Edmunds's, of Worcester, about 60 years ago; when, about the year 1800, circumstances rendering it necessary, it underwent a general repair, and, of course, assumed quite a different appearance. We regret we are not able to lay so interesting a document as its elevation before our readers, through the medium of an engraving; but Mr. Ross, who once made a drawing of the building, for a gentleman some where in Ireland, has mislaid the sketch of it, which he retained in his possession. This celebrated house extended as far as the end of the present tax-office, and the inscription alluded to, with the other ornaments, are in the possession of Mr. Edmunds; the former is in a singular kind of letter, in relief, upon a thick oak board, painted black. But to return—

Before his Majesty was come to Barbörn's bridge, about half a mile out of Worcester, he made several stands, faced about, and desired the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Wilmot, and others of his commanders, that they might rally and try the fortune of war once more: but, at the bridge, a serious consultation was held, and then perceiving many of the troopers to throw off their arms and shift for themselves, they were all of opinion, that the day

was irrecoverably lost, and that their only remaining work was to save the King.

As soon as Cromwell, who was the first to land on the west side of the Severn, had made his way through Sidbury-gate, while some of his forces were furiously killing and slaying all that were in the streets, he hastened with some regiments to the Fort Royal, commanded by Col. Drummond, where he met with sharp opposition, and the loss of 300 men; but, at length reducing it by a superior force, he, without mercy, put all the defendants to the sword, to the number of 1500 men. At the same time, there was seen the most dismal spectacle that could be beheld or conceived: the streets all strewed with carcasses, the houses broken open and pillaged, and the whole city filled with the noise of the insolent victors, and piteous cries of the wretched inhabitants; of both sexes and all ages; till, having satiated their cruelties and rapacious desires, or rather tired themselves with barbarous executions and unheard of inhumanities, they began to think of securing their prisoners.—The last stand made by the royalists was at the Town-hall, but here again they were unsuccessful. In this dispute, Mr. Coningsby Colles and several others were killed; Sir James Hamilton and Capt. Kemble dangerously wounded;—in addition to those slain in the course of the battle, namely, Capt. Wm. Erwyne, Major Knox, Sir John Douglas, &c. &c. there were killed in all about 4000, among whom was Duke Hamilton; his horse was

shot under him, and himself being taken prisoner, died soon after of his wounds, in the 35th year of his age :—at the point of death he cancelled all his failings, by expressing with satisfaction, that he had the honor to sacrifice his life in the King's service, and so wipe out the memory of his former transgressions. The chief prisoners were, the Earls of Derby and Lauderdale, taken in pursuit by Col. Lilburn; the Earls of Cleveland and Shrewsbury, Lord Wentworth, and others, taken also in flight; as was Major-general Massey, who having reached Leicestershire, and unable to proceed further from the badness of his wounds, surrendered himself prisoner to the Countess of Stamford, who caused his wounds to be carefully dressed, and sending information to Parliament of the occurrence, he was ordered up to London, and sent to the Tower to await his trial; Lieutenant-generals David Lesley and Middleton; Sir Alexander Forbes, commander of the Fort Royal, was shot through both the calves of his legs, lay in Perry-wood all night, and was next day brought prisoner to Worcester; Robert Earl of Carnworth, Alexander Earl of Kelly, John Lord St. Clare, Lord Grandison, Sir John Pakington, Major-generals Montgomery and Piscotty, Colonel Keyth, Mr. Richard Fanshawe, afterwards the great favorite of Cromwell, the King's secretary, the general of the ordnance, adjutant-general of foot, marshal-general, 6 colonels of horse, 13 of foot, 9 lieut.-cols. of horse, 8 of foot, 6 majors of horse, 13 of foot,

37 captains of horse, 72 of foot, with a great number of inferior officers, were also taken prisoners; 158 colours, the King's standard, his collar of S.S. his coach and horses, and other things of great value: the amount of prisoners taken in the battle and in the city were about 7000. The King having escaped the dangers of the field and the snares of treachery, was conducted from Worcester to Boscobel, where he was hospitably entertained, and carefully concealed from the keen hunters of royal blood, by Mr. Richard Pendrill, and from thence safely conveyed on his way to France.

Charles the Second took up his abode at Mrs. Wyndham's, Boscobel: during his continuance there he was for some time concealed in the boughs of a large oak, in Boscobel-wood, from whence it acquired the dignified appellation of the Royal Oak. At the time when this singular occurrence took place, this oak was in its fullest growth, and its boughs much covered with ivy. The curiosity of travellers had nearly cut its trunk in two; when Basil Fitzherbert, Esq. fenced its remains round with a handsome brick wall, and placed a suitable inscription over its gate, in gold letters, which remained till 1784, when the stone was broken and the wall thrown down. On the King's restoration, he graciously rewarded Mr. Pendrill for his services, confirming to him and his heirs, perpetually, an annuity of 100*l.* per annum. "There were six brothers of the Pendrills, who all of them knew

the secret of my concealment and disguise; and, as I have since learned from one of them, the man in whose house I changed my clothes, came to one of them about two days after, and asked him where I was, told him that they might get 1000*l.* if they would tell, because there was that sum laid upon my head; but this Pendrill was so honest, that though he at that time knew where I was, he bade him to have a care what he did; for that, I being gone out of all reach, if they should now discover I had ever been there, they would get nothing but hanging for their pains."—*Vide* an account of his Majesty's escape from Worcester, dictated to Mr. Pepys by the King himself,—*Pepys' MS. Cambridge.*

"A descendant of the Pendrills, of the name of John, is now living in Worcester: his pretensions to the inheritance of the royal grant have been approved by many who have enquired into and examined them, but it appears he does not receive any of this reward."*—*Green's Worcester, 1796.*

In sum, never was a greater rout and dispersion than after the battle of Worcester; never was a more effectual suppression of the King's friends, and never such an extinction of his cause. Therefore Cromwell, in his letter to the Parliament, tells them, *that the dimensions of his mercy were above his*

* On Friday, Dec. 26, 1784, was married at the Collegiate church, Wolverhampton, George Richards, Esq, late of Poland-street, London, to the relict of the late Mr. Shaw, and a descendant of the family of the Pendrills, who preserved the life of Charles II. and for which she now enjoys a handsome pension from his Majesty.

thoughts; and immediately after intimates that it was a *crowning mercy*. But others accounted it an infernal judgment; concerning which we have a strange story in the last part of the *History of Independency*, which the author says he received from a person of quality:—"It was believed, not without some good cause, that Cromwell, the same morning that he had defeated the King's army at Worcester, had conference personally with the devil, with whom he made a contract, that to have his will then, and in all things else for seven years from that day, he should, at the expiration of the said seven years, have him at his command, to do at his pleasure both with his soul and body." This is also related in other printed books. "But we have received," says Mr. Echard, "a more full account, never yet published, which is here inserted, as a thing more wonderful than probable, and therefore more for the diversion than satisfaction of the reader. It is a relation or narrative of a valiant officer, called Lindsey, an intimate friend of Cromwell's, the first Captain of his regiment, and therefore commonly called Col. Lindsey, which is to this effect:—On the 3d of September in the morning, Cromwell took this officer to a wood side, not far from the army, and bid him alight and follow him into that wood, and to take particular notice of what he saw and heard. After they had both alighted and secured their horses, and walked some small way into the wood, Lindsey began to turn pale, and to be seized with horror from some

unknown cause ; upon which Cromwell asked him how he did ? or how he felt himself ? He answered, that he was in such a trembling and consternation, that he never felt the like in all the conflicts and battles he had been engaged in ; but whether it proceeded from the gloominess of the place, or the temperament of his body, he knew not.—“How now ?” said Cromwell, “what, troubled with vapours ? come forwards, man !” They had not gone above twenty yards, before Lindsey on a sudden stood still, and cried out, “By all that’s good, he was seized with such an unaccountable terror and astonishment, that it was impossible for him to stir one step farther.” Upon which Cromwell called him faint hearted fool, and bid him stand there and observe, or be witness : and then advancing to some distance from him, he met with a grave elderly man with a roll of parchment in his hand, who delivered it to Cromwell, who eagerly perused it. Lindsey, a little recovered from his fear, heard several loud words between them : particularly Cromwell said, “This is but for seven years ; I was to have had it for one-and-twenty, and it must and shall be so.” The other told him positively, it could not be for above seven ; upon which Cromwell cried with great fierceness, “It should, however, be for fourteen years :” but the other peremptorily declared, it could not possibly be for any longer time ; and if he would not take it so, there were others who would accept of it. Upon which Cromwell at last took the parchment, and returning to Lindsey, with great joy in his

countenance, he cried, "Now, Lindsey, the battle is our own; I long to be engaged." Returning out of the wood, they rode to the army, Cromwell with a resolution to engage as soon as possible, and the other with a design of leaving the army as soon.

"After the first charge Lindsey deserted his post, and rode away with all possible speed, day and night, until he came into the county of Norfolk, to the house of an intimate friend, one Mr. Thorowgood, minister of the parish of ———.

"Cromwell, as soon as he missed him, sent all ways after him, with a promise of great reward to any that should bring him, alive or dead.—Thus far the narrative of Lindsey himself; but something further is to be remembered to complete and confirm the story.

"When Mr. Thorowgood saw his friend Lindsey come into the yard, his horse and himself just tired, in a sort of maze, said, "How now, Colonel? we hear there is like to be a battle shortly: what, fled from your colours?"—"A battle," says the other, "yes, there has been a battle, and I am sure the King is beaten: but if ever I strike a stroke for Cromwell again, may I perish eternally: for I am sure he has made a league with the devil, and the devil will have him in due time." Then desiring his protection from Cromwell's inquisitors, he went in and related to him the whole story, and all the circumstances, concluding with these remarkable words:—"that Cromwell would certainly die that day seven years that the battle

was fought." The strangeness of the relation caused Mr. Thorowgood to order his son John, then about twelve years of age, to write it in full length in his Common-place Book, and to take it from Lindsey's own mouth. This Common-place Book, and likewise the same story written in other books, I am assured is still preserved in the family of the Thorowgoods: but how far Lindsey is to be believed, and how far the story is to be accounted incredible, is left to the reader's faith and judgment, and not to any determination of our own."

Thus far Mr. Echard, on this curious tale, the probable ingenious contrivance of Lindsey to excuse his cowardice, or to cover his disgust at Cromwell's actions. At any rate, it is a curious document of the credulity of the times in which the farce was acted:—nor have we so much the advantage of our forefathers in the belief of the interference of diabolical agents as we seem willing to imagine.

If Cromwell had interviews with his Satanic Majesty, Bonaparte had also his Red Man; and, if Mr. Green had lived when this latter prodigy made its appearance, he would have withheld the remark on honest Echard's credulity, who, it may be seen in his work, no more believed in the reality of the tale inserted, than we do in the existence of the Red Agent of Napoleon. Cromwell's decease, however, did take place on that day seven years, as predicted, the battle of Worcester being fought September 3, 1651, and the Protector resigned his life September 3, 1658.

In Leeche's *Diurnal of the Proceedings of the Army*, the first account of this victory received by the parliament, is given in a letter written by Cromwell, dated Sept. 4, 1651, in which he states the royal army to have been about 16,000 men ; that the battle was long and very near at hand, often at push of pike, and that his own loss did not exceed 200 men. And in another, written by Col. Robert Stapylton, dated Sept. 3, in which he says, " this day hath been a very glorious day : this day twelvemonths was glorious at Dunbar : the word was then, *the Lord of Hosts*, and so it was now. The same signal we had now as then, which was, *to have no white about us.*" And Cromwell finishes his letter to Lenthall in the following words :—
 " Indeed this hath been a very glorious mercy, and as stiff a contest for four or five hours, as ever I have seen : both your old forces, and those new raised, have behaved themselves with very great courage, and he that made them come out, made them willing to fight for you. The Lord God Almighty frame our hearts to reall thankfullnesse, for this which is alone his doing. I hope I shall, within a day or two, give you a more perfect account :—in the mean time, I hope you will pardon, Sir, your most humble servant,

" O. CROMWELL."

An act of parliament was brought into the House, to appoint an annual observation of the 3d of September, in commemoration of this wonderful mercy.

In the accounts received from Worcester, Sept. 6,

things were there in great confusion. Lords, knights, and gentlemen were then plucking out of holes, by the soldiers : the common prisoners they were driving into the Cathedral, and what with the dead bodies of men, and the dead horses of the enemy, filling the streets, there was such nastiness that a man could hardly abide in the town : yet the Lord-general had his quarters in Worcester, the walls whereof he hath ordered to be pulled down to the ground, and the dykes filled up.

The prisoners of rank taken at Worcester, in the custody of the Marshal-general, were severally disposed of to await their fate. In the Tower, the Earls of Cleveland, Rothes, Kelly, and Corneway ; the Lords Sinclair, Spany, and Grandison ; Major-generals Massey, Piscotty, and Deal.—At Windsor Castle, Major-general James White, Lieutenant-general James Wemys, Cols. Sir George and Sir Wm. Keith, Sir Thomas Thompson, with other general officers and colonels ; and in various parts of Westminster, at the Artillery Ground, and Chelsea, nearly 500 others of inferior rank, with many at Hicks's Hall.

The following cant is in the true spirit of the times :—Mr. Peters, a Puritan preacher, after the fight, and when there was an opportunity to draw the militia regiments together, gave them Five Observations to meditate upon as they went home.

“1. To think better of God than ever they had done, and go home with their faces *shining*, having spoken with him on the *Mount*.

"2. To think aright of our army, whom they saw so willing to do their work.

"3. To study themselves, as unworthy and unlikely to be preserved, and yet made the monuments of mercy; not to go home boasting, but humble and wondering.

"4. To mind the enemy, who was very strong and cruel.

"5. To think well of the *present government*; who was so watchful for the whole.

"Lastly, when their wives and children should ask them where they had been and what news, they should say they had been at Worcester, where England's sorrows began, and where they were happily ended."

At Worcester, Major-general Montgomery, Sir James Hamilton, Sir Alexander Forbes, and Sir John Douglas, remained under cure. The mayor and sheriff of Worcester were ordered to be tried at Stafford or Chester, in which last place the Earls of Derby and Lauderdale, and the generals Lesley and Middleton, were prisoners, of whom, in a letter from thence, dated September 16, the following curious accounts are given:—"The Earl of Derby is very insinuating: he hath as many fetches as a jesuite, some *camera* he would fain imagine to juggle withal, as he did in his treaty not long since, holding in suspense a seeming pretension to have surrendered the Isle of Man, when indeed nothing was lesse intended; but that season wherein he might have done his country and

himself good, he let slip, and hath now wilfully brought himself under the lash of justice. The Lord Lauderdale is in a terrible vexation, and exceeding sad and vext; he seems to be a man of a pestilent nature, and dangerous to be conversed with, and yet he keeps his flesh as fat as ever he was; but, blessed be God, his insolent spirit is now overawed. Lieut.-gen. Leshley drinks and roars when he can get it, and takes not much care which way things go; he is vexed he cannot ramble as he would; he has fury enough, but short horns, and pretends all his designe to have been as a souldier to his Kinge, and builds upon that confidence. And Lieut.-gen. Middleton is as melancholy as Leshley is mad, crying out against his misfortune in every designe he undertakes; it is well if God give him grace to repent truly, and turn to God:—he hath ill requited this Commonwealth for all the favour they formerly shewed to him.”

The return of the Lord-general to London after this important conquest, which he termed “*a crowning victory*,” was marked by every token of respect by all ranks of people.

It is certain, that after this event, Cromwell took upon himself a more stately behaviour, and chose new friends: and instead of acknowledging the services of those who came from all parts to assist him, he frowned upon them, and the very next day after the fight, dismissed and sent them home. It appears, however, he was determined

that not only the army, but that also the navy, should have this notable service in perpetual remembrance.—“ Thursday, Sept. 18, 1651. This day his Excellency the Lord-general Cromwell, with many officers of the army, was at Woolledge at the launching of a gallant new frigate of the states, carrying three score pieces of ordnance, and called her name *Worcester*.” From this date, the English navy hath had a ship of the line of that name, which originated in this memorable event.

1672, Dec. 23. A great flood happened on the Severn, the rise of which is marked by a plate still remaining in the wall, by the side of the river near the water gate.

The society of Broad Cloth Makers of Worcester, was incorporated 2d Henry VIII. from which time, till the end of the last century, that trade was here the most considerable in all England. It appears, from *Bell's Oration* before Queen Elizabeth, when she visited this city, that, within memory, 380 great looms, which gave maintenance to 8000 persons, had been employed in Worcester: that number, however, was then reduced to 160 looms, and 5000 persons were thence thrown out of work. The Queen, upon petition, in the 32d year of her reign, A. D. 1590, with a view of the reviving the falling credit of the trade, granted her charter to the clothiers, and its spirit was in consequence so effectually restored, that at one time shortly afterwards, 6000 persons were employed in the trade in Worcester, and above twice that num-

ber in carding, spinning, &c. in the neighbourhood: but, from the nefarious practices of the manufacturers, its ruin soon afterwards became inevitable; by overstretching their cloths so much, when they came to Blackwell Hall, they were found wanting in their measure: this, added to the obstinacy of the workmen themselves, who persisted in making a thick heavy cloth, instead of a light and spongy, which took a better dye, their best customers, the Turks, who preferred the cloths of the last description, from these united causes of complaints, withheld their orders: and thus dwindled away, by degrees, one of the most valuable branches of the commerce of this kingdom, which had distinguished Worcester through every quarter of the globe to which Britain had then extended her trade.

1723. The summer assizes of this year were the first held in the present Guildhall.

1724, June 11. A severe storm of thunder and lightning did much damage here.

1733, June 5. The steeple of St. Andrew's church in this city was so much fractured by lightning, that it was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt. Other damage was done in the city at the same time.

1757. In the spring assizes of this year, a violent west wind blew down a stack of chimnies from the south wing of the Guildhall at Worcester, which fell upon the roof of the Nisi Prius bar, whilst the court was sitting, broke through the cieling, and

killed six men on the spot, who were buried in the ruins; many others were terribly bruised. Sir John Eardly Wilmot, the judge then presiding, with great difficulty escaped unhurt, by making his way close to the wall of the court, round the ruins, and through the hall door. This melancholy catastrophe put a period to the business of the assize.

1762, Aug. 11. By an explosion of three barrels of gunpowder, occasioned by boys indiscreetly setting fire to some scattered grains of it; the warehouse, at which it was unloading, in New-street, was blown up, many other buildings were much damaged, and several lives lost.

1768, Dec. 20. Two very smart shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city, between five and six o'clock in the evening; its direction was from east to west. In Herefordshire and Gloucestershire it was felt in a very alarming manner, particularly in the latter city, the cathedral of which was much shaken by it. At Droitwich, and other towns and villages in this county, it was also very sensibly felt;—in Worcester no damage was sustained by it.

1770. A very great flood on the Severn did considerable damage to the parts of the city bordering the river, and endangered the lives of many of the inhabitants; fortunately, however, none were lost. On the city wall, at the water gate, is a memorial of this inundation fixed up, with the following inscription:—"On the 18th November, 1770, the

flood rose to the lower edge of this brass plate, being 10 inches higher than the flood which happened Dec. 23, 1672."

1795. The Severn shared the same fate of most of the rivers in the kingdom, during an uncommon severity and length of time the frost continued. A paper was distributed to the populace, assembled on the ice, containing the following notices and apt quotations:—

"The art of printing was invented by Laurence John Koster, and brought into England by Caxton and Turner, in the year 1468."

"His hoary frost, his fleecy snow,
Descend and clothe the ground;
The liquid streams forbear to flow,
In icy fetters bound."—Psalm cxlvii. v. 16, 17.

"Worcester: printed upon the Severn, Jan. 23, 1795."

Feb. 12. And before, on Midsummer Day, 1791, two of the highest and most alarming floods of the Severn, known since the building of the new bridge, occurred. The first is remarkable from the day on which it happened: the last from its tremendous appearance and alarming effects, occasioned by the breaking up of the ice on the river, which choaked its passage at the bridge. The waters rose precisely to the height of that which happened in 1672, and was three feet above the high water line of the bridge; which, however, withstood the torrent which foamed round it and threatened its destruction. The following memo-

rial of this event is fixed on the wall of the parade, near the bridge:—"On the 12th of February, 1795, the flood rose to the lower edge of this stone. T.P.C."

Nov. 18. On Wednesday night, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. It was also felt through all the adjacent country, but providentially without doing any damage.

1802, Aug. 30. The late Admiral Lord Nelson came to Worcester, when he was presented by the corporation with the freedom of the city.

1809, Jan. 29. Sunday, the water at the water gate, rose to within 19 inches of the lower edge of the brass plate affixed to the wall there; and to within 8 inches of the lower edge of the stone, fixed in the wall, commemorative of the flood of the Severn in 1795, on the North Parade, near the bridge.

For the remainder of the occurrences at Worcester, see *ROYAL VISITS, and the last pages of this work.*

CHAPTER III.

Edgar's Tower.

"IN consequence of the grant of Duke Ethelred and the Princess Ethelfleda, before the year A. D. 900, to Worcester, as we have before mentioned, the castle, presumed to have been the ancient seat of the Wiccian Viceroy, was repaired, and some fortresses erected round it; of which only one has reached our time, and this is the tower of which we are about to make mention. It is called Edgar's Tower, because the statue of that king, and those of his queens, Elfleda and Elfrida, are placed on its eastern front. On the western side and at the left hand corner, there is a remarkable bust, prominent from the building, which is not inelegantly finished; it represents a monk leaning forward, in a position almost horizontal, supporting himself by his left hand, and holding in his right, which is drawn in towards his breast, something oval; but whether it represents any holy vessel or any kind of fruit is uncertain."

—*Green.* Its present appearance is that of a bust supporting a bracket, but whether the stone which it upholds was placed lately to preserve the statue, or was a plinth for a larger figure, I will not pretend to decide; but the modern appearance

of the slab seems to favor the idea of its not being coeval with the figure, which has also been taken for that of a female. There is also in this west front, in a niche over the gateway, a well-executed bust of George II. erected at the expense of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Underneath, in gold letters, is written "GEORGIUS SECONDUS."

The statues of Edgar and his queens were erected in the time of his son, King Ethelred II. if we may depend on an inscription extant upon it not many years ago, which was judged by the ablest antiquaries to express, in gothic letters, the year from the nativity, *mv. i. c. a. d. 1005*. Instead of which, the repairers of this building, when its surface was last scaled, have set up the date under the figure King Edgar, 957*, in our modern numerals, supposing that these were the characters intended by the ancient sculptor: whereas the Arabic method of numeration, now in use, was not introduced in England till long after the tenth century. The age of this building, according to Dr. Nash, may be safely pronounced, from the style and form of the edifice, to be not so old as the time of King Ethelred II. "I shall pay," continues he, "little attention to the date supposed to be seen there a few years ago, *mv. or 1005*, which characters were by others taken for 975, and so placed by Mr. Wilkinson, stone cutter to the cathedral, when he clipped the tower in 1730."

* It is incorrectly stated in the last edition of Green's Worcester, also by Dr. Nash, to be A. D. 975.

This tower is also built in a style totally unknown to the Saxons; and it has been imagined, that, although it obtained the name of Edgar's tower, it was raised in the reign of King John, and that the figure cross-legged is the portrait of that monarch, to whom the monastery owed many privileges; among which a moiety of that part of the castle now occupied by the College Green: but the tower, as well as the street adjoining, probably gained the name of Edgar in gratitude to the first benefactor of the city of Worcester. Over the presumed figure of the monarch, was the statue of our Saviour, crowning the Virgin Mary. Dr. Nash informed Mr. Green, that Mr. Wilkinson, architect to the cathedral, when he chipped this tower in the year 1730, found the walls in several parts covered with fine work, like lace work, and in many parts gilt and painted like some parts of Westminster Abbey: and so far from thinking the building prior to the reign of King John, he judges it to have been erected some years subsequent to that period. From an account of this structure, given by Mr. Cope, and printed in the *Memoirs of the Royal Society*, it appears that the date was only *painted in black, upon a gold ground*: and some other circumstances also tend very much to lessen the authenticity of the date of the erection of this tower, in the reign of King Edgar or his son. "On the repair of the tower," continues Dr. Nash, "the date, as we now see it, was put up in modern numerals, A. D. 975," (he means

957) cut in stone. When Dr. Stukely took his drawing of the east front of this tower, in 1721, there was then in being a single figure, in a small niche above that which contained the group of Christ and the Virgin Mary; the top of this small niche rose parallel to the points of the present windows. This figure is now gone, with the Virgin, &c. and the other figures so defaced as to render Mr. Habington's account of it, which Dr. Thomas has followed, valuable; in having ascertained its design. Dr. Stukely's plate has, however, reversed the view of the tower in the impression.

At present the statues, presumed to be those of King Edgar and his two wives, are sadly dilapidated; that of the monarch was defaced, in order to place more conveniently a transparency commemorative of the peace of April, 1814, which transparency was afterwards put up in another situation; when the royal hand, and the leg that was crossed, suffered disloyal amputation. This circumstance, however, occasioned a curious discovery, namely, that of the hand being of wood. These royal members are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the sacrist of the cathedral. The hand is carved in heart of oak, and the ravages of time, and the elements, have given it completely the appearance of an honey-comb: from the bend of the fingers, and a cavity between the fore-finger and thumb, it evidently held a sword or some other instrument.

The interior of Edgar's Tower, its winding

staircase, its lofty rooms, including a kitchen, with windows of grand dimensions; with its thick ribbed walls, afford much subject for conjecture and speculation. The left hand tower, over the registrar's office, has been lately repaired; but the one on the opposite side nods in dilapidation. On the spot where the registrar's office is now erected, once stood a public house; but this being deemed a nuisance, it was pulled down about fifty years ago, and the wall of the tower remained without any projection until about twenty years since, when the present office was erected. It is in idea to enlarge this building, in order to make room for the vast accession of papers here accumulated. At present it is no ornament to the tower dedicated to King Edgar.

CHAPTER IV.

The College.

THE church which the Britons had in this place, had doubtless been rebuilt several years before Bosel was appointed to preside as Bishop here. It was not a cathedral, however, till A. D. 680, when Ethelred, King of Mercia, placed in it the chair of that bishop of the Wiccians, with the concurrence of Archbishop Theodore, who had consecrated him. This church was dedicated to St. Peter, but in the next century was more generally called St. Mary's: it is most probable it was built of stone, as it was still in being in the time of St. Wulstan, about the year 1084, who sometimes kept his midnight vigils in it. When or by whom it was demolished, we have no account; it is even uncertain where it stood. Bishop Wilfrith obtained a synodal decree, that the monastery of Wudiandum (Wythington, in Gloucestershire) should, after the death of the abbess, who then possessed it, be annexed to his see of Wegrin-cestre. His successor, Bishop Milred, in whose time that monastery lapsed, made a fresh grant of it, A. D. 774, to Lady Ethelburga, abbess of a religious house at Worcester, on condition that both this, and also her own monastery at Worcester, should, upon her death,

devolve to the church and chair of St. Peter, in that city; and the bishop thought this no unreasonable provision, as it was the intention of her father, Ælfred, the founder most probably of her monastic establishment at Worcester, that the whole of that, with all appurtenances, should be her's for life only, and pass in reversion to this cathedral church. There is great reason to suppose that the religious house at Weogernacestre, of which Ethelburga was governess, received after her death, by the appointment of Bishop Tilhere, or Heathored, Benedictine monks in lieu of nuns.

Recluses of both sexes, as was the practice in very many Saxon monasteries, had been assembled here under the government of an elderly spinster; after her time, however, no other abbess occurs, and monks only seem to have possessed the convent of St. Mary.

The first mention of St. Mary's minster, is in a charter of King Æthelbald, dated A. D. 743: it was then probably a new foundation, under the noble abbess already mentioned. The grants of Uthtred, the Wiccian viceroy, and several of King Offa's charters to this monastery, are evidently spurious; but there is less reason to doubt of several grants to it, made by the devotion of Mercian princes of the next century. The convent of St. Mary, however, was in no capacity of being a rival to its neighbour, the college of St. Peter, before the days of Bishop Oswald and King Edgar: that was the reign of monkery;—the college of

canons, or secular clerks, had then lost their credit. The popes had found it their interest to exact celibacy from the clergy: they incited the monks to make an outcry against those, who, instead of devoting their whole time to spiritual employment, gave a part of it to the company of their wives, the dalliance of their children, and the cares of a family. Priests that were members of cathedral colleges, had not, as yet, been restrained from marrying. Many of them had wives, and what was almost held as criminal in that age, they had hawks and dogs for game, and lived in such splendor and luxury, as was more mortifying than any rigors of Benedict's rule to the poor Benedictines. A general opinion prevailed, that if the vast revenues of collegiate endowments were transferred from these secular clerks into the hands of the monks, they would make a more religious use of them. The utter abuse of wealth in a monastery, of which succeeding ages had sufficient experience, was a sight not yet seen.

King Edgar found that he could not take a more popular measure than to worm out the secular clerks from their most opulent foundations, and to place monks in their room. Dunstan, his great favorite, whom he had promoted to the primacy of Canterbury, strongly incited him to this reform. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and Oswald of Worcester, were his principal instruments in the execution of it. Ethelwold went with rapidity into the work, and dislodged the seculars

from the old and new minsters of Winchester, in the very first years of his consecration. Oswald was more cautious: his first step was, his frequent attendance at the church of St. Mary, and performing of divine offices there. This artifice brought the crowd from the cathedral, for his reputation was high, and the people would flock anywhere to receive the blessings of so holy a prelate. He found a fit tool in Cynsige, or Wynsige, one of the clerks of his college; this man he made circward, keeper of treasure of St. Peter's church, in the room of Æthelstan, and he added to this the vicarage of St. Helen's, a very profitable preferment at that time, when no less than eleven parochial chapels were dependent upon it. To Wulfgar, another collegiate priest, he gave the church of St. Peter, by the south wall, the present church of that name, situate in Sidbury, and, for his life and two lives after his, the manor of Batenhale:—this grant was made A. D. 969. He found means to gain over so many of his canons, that no obstruction was made to the surrender which, in that year, Wynsige, as circward, made of the keys of St. Peter's cathedral, and of all its emoluments, territories, &c. to the use of the monks of St. Mary for ever. Nay, out of the 18 seculars, of whom the college consisted before, we find but two (Ælfred and Ælfstan) wanting in the subscriptions to bishop Oswald's charters in the year 977. Ælfred had been a collegian in the time of bishop Koenwald, and probably was dead in the interval.

between 969 and 971. Wynsige, and four of the other clerks of the college, actually submitted to the monachal discipline, and became regulars professed; the rest were permitted to keep their stalls, and obliged to acquiesce in being subordinate officers to a society of monks.

The grants of the lands of the see of Worcester, by bishop Oswald to his friends and followers, for life, or for three lives, imposed a sort of feudal tenure upon them, by which they were subjected to a variety of charges and services, as well civil as military, and these instruments were ratified by the King himself. The following are among the articles of obligation to which they were made liable, as contained in a charter, entitled, "*Indiculum Libertatis de Ormalde*," — *Lawe's Hundred*, as cited by Sir Henry Spelman, ch. 86 of his works, part ii. p. 41.

"Fends and tenures, viz. his tenants shall perform all the duties of horsemen:

"They shall pay all dues, and perform all rights belonging to the church.

"They shall swear to be in all humble subjection, and at the command of the bishop, as long as they shall hold lands of him.

"That as often as occasion shall require, they shall present themselves ready to furnish him with horses, and ride themselves.

"They shall perform all the work about the steeple of the church, and for the building of castles and bridges."

"They shall fence the bishop's parts, and furnish him with hunting weapons when he goeth a hunting."

"That in other cases, when the bishop shall require them, whether for his own or the King's service, they shall in humble subjection be obedient to the chief captain or leader of the bishoprick, for the fee granted, or benefit done unto them; and the quantity of land which every one of them possesseth."

"That after the expiration of the three lives, the lands shall return again to the bishoprick."

"That if there be any default in performing the premises, by reason that some shall vary or break the agreement, the delinquent shall make satisfaction according to the justice of the bishop, or shall forfeit the land which he had of his gift."

Among the grants of bishop Oswald, is one to his faithful man Ælstan, of one manse at Ichington, com. of Warwick, in 991: he was the father of St. Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, and died a monk of this church. Upon the death of his kinsman, Osketell, the see of York becoming void, Oswald was thought a fit person to preside in his place, but he was not permitted to leave the see of Worcester, lest the new institution of the monks there should be endangered by being deprived of their patron.

Oswald is farther said to have ejected the married clergy out of seven monasteries in the diocese of Worcester, and to have had their removal con-

firmly by the Pope : a caution he found necessary, because in some places they had broke in upon the settlement of the foundation, of which the church of Worcester itself is an instance, having, as appears by the acts of the Council of Worcester, held under Wulstan, been originally furnished with secular canons. From this detail it appears, that the zeal of this saint of the monks had by no means the start of his prudence : there was no law to support him in a forcible expulsion, even of married canons, from his cathedral ; he was wise in proceeding gently, till a national synod should enable him to act with greater vigor. Dunstan had laboured to obtain a synodal decree that might crush the married clergy ; he had success at the Council of Winchester, in 975, where, as the monks pretend, heaven itself declared in their favor, by an audible voice from a crucifix which hung aloft in the room. The seculars were not to be convinced by such miracles that their marriage was a crime ; they made great efforts at the Council of Calne, in 978, to be restored to their college, but in vain.

There is a charter extant, under the name of King Edgar, dated at Gloucestre, December 28, A. D. 964, which represents this reform in the minster or cathedral of Weareceastre, as then already accomplished, and speaks in strong terms of the expulsion of the clerks who had possessed it before ; who chose, if this writing can be believed, to be degraded rather than to serve God canonically,

and preferred their wives to their benefices : but this charter is of no authority, as Dr. Hopkins, who wrote the *Additions to Camden's Account of Worcester*, was sensible.

In 983, Oswald, the great patron of the monks, completed the building of a new and more stately cathedral, in the church-yard of the now neglected St. Peter's, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and furnished with no less than 28 altars. The displacing of the secular canons, or married presbyters, from St. Peter's cathedral, a measure which had been for some time in a gradual progression, under the management of Bishop Oswald, was, on the opening of his new church, finally completed ; and the cathedral of St. Mary, which from that time became the cathedral of Worcester, was filled with monks, to the utter exclusion of the secular clergy. During the building of this new cathedral, and before, this bishop was wont to preach to his crowded audiences in the open area by St. Peter's church, taking his stand near the cross that was erected over the stone monument of Duke Wiferd and his lady Alta, who had been considerable benefactors to that church. This monument, which is said to have been a work of admirable art, was taken down by Archdeacon Alrie, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, in order to enlarge the choir of St. Peter's.

CHAPTER V.

Of St. Mary's Cathedral and Monastery, with the History of the Fabric to the Time of the Reformation.

THE new cathedral, raised and dedicated by bishop Oswald, would not have perpetuated his name if he had done nothing else that was memorable. It could not escape in the conflagration of the city, which was abandoned to the cruelty of Hardicanute's soldiers, in the year 1041: but the ravages of fire on a stone edifice might be soon repaired; the improvements in architecture, which the Norman's had introduced, brought Oswald's structure into contempt. What is now called the gothic architecture, was then approaching to its perfection; the art of vaulting roofs with stone, in angular compartments, and the fashion of adorning blank walls with batons, horizontal and columnar, and arches interposed luxuriant in their mouldings, were now becoming the familiar practice of the architects of churches; the pointed arch, the tracery work, the ornamented columns, composed of small toruses, were so skilfully diversified in their application, and displayed on a scale of such magnificence, that astonished and captivated the beholders. Bishop Wulstan had a magnificent spirit;

he was determined to leave posterity proofs of it; he accordingly, in 1084, laid the foundation of a new church, and in the year 1089 he finished both that and the monastery, which was now called "*Monasterium S. Mariæ in Cryptis.*" It does not appear that any indulgence on the occasion, granted from the Pope, was at all necessary to stimulate St. Wulstan in his pious determination, or that he received any assistance in carrying it into execution. The example set by him, in offering upon the altar of his new church, when he opened it, the manor of Alveston, which he had recovered of the governor at a great expense, and another gift of lands of considerable value, the deed of which Wulstan himself, about four months before he died, offered up to God, on the altar of St. Mary, on the day of her nativity, A. D. 1093, did not stimulate to similar acts either royal or private benevolence; the only instance at all similar to that custom, which occurs in the church history of Worcester, was during the prelacy of John Barnett, bishop of this see, who, A. D. 1362, following the example of other dioceses, ordered, to the praise of Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin, St. Oswald, St. Wulstan, and all saints, that in all parochial churches throughout his diocese, the priest, every Sunday, after sprinkling of the holy water, should enjoin the people to kneel and pray for the brethren and sisters, the benefactors of his cathedral church, and of the fabric thereof; saying a Pater Noster, an Ave Maria, and some other collects: and to all

that should do this, or should give any thing to the fabric or confraire of the said church, he granted forty days indulgences.

It is related of bishop Wulstan, that upon seeing the workmen employed in pulling down the old church, he wept; one of his attendants expostulating with him, and reminding him that he ought rather to rejoice, as he was preparing in the room of it an edifice of greater splendor, and more proportioned to the large number of his monks, he replied, "I think far otherwise; we poor wretches destroy the work of our forefathers, only to get praise to ourselves: that happy age of holy men knew not how to build stately churches, but under any roof they offered up themselves living temples unto God, and by their example excited those under their care to do the same; but we, on the contrary, neglecting the care of our own souls, labour to heap up stones." On the finishing of his new church, he caused the relicts of St. Oswald to be enclosed in a new shrine, on the 12th of October the same year, at an expense of 72 marks of silver, or about £48 of the present money.

Thus the ancient cathedral of St. Peter was probably raised as early as the time of the foundation of the see itself, A. D. 660: in 983, St. Oswald, the great patron of the monks, completed the building of a new and more stately cathedral, in the church-yard of the neglected St. Peter's, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and furnished with no less than 28 altars: in 1084,

bishop Wulstan laid the foundation of a new church, and in the year 1089 he finished both that and the monastery; in 1224, bishop Blois enlarged the cathedral, and in 1380, bishop Wakefield further and extensively added to the grandeur of this ancient pile. It had two principal towers at the time of its first erection, for we read, "in 1175, the new tower fell down," and also from the account in the *Worcester Annals*, "of the destruction of the two lesser towers by a storm."

THE CRYPT, OR UNDERCROFT.—We have no trace of the dedication of the crypt in the cathedral of Worcester, to any of the saints of the Roman calendar, nor even of a single altar, by which we might find that it had ever received such a distinction; and there appears but one item of any part of it having been used for obituary purposes, and that occurs on the south side, nearly opposite the entrance of the vault from the great cross aisle of the nave. This part, which seems to have been separated from the crypt at large, as a kind of chapel for this purpose, is immediately under the east or second vestry, and of nearly the same dimensions. On the north wall of this inclosure, in a sort of recess, are still visible three coats of arms of the family of Clare, some of whom may probably have been buried here. There is in fact but one vestry, the partition which is erected in it being only intended for temporary purposes: under this are the arms above alluded to, viz. 1st, a shield, gules, bearing a fess argent; 2d,

gules, three lions passant argent; 3d, argent, three chevrons gules:—these three shields are painted between the indication of three elleptic arches. This crypt has lately been cleared of its rubbish, and arrangements made, in pursuance of an order passed at an audit of the Dean and Chapter in 1817, for the interment of persons, subject to the following rules and regulations, which are hung up near the vestry, with a plan of the crypt, as prepared for interment.

General Regulations.—The sacrist will keep the key of the vaults; all bodies enclosed therein to be enclosed in lead and oak; vault A, or side aisle, for general interment; vault B, or centre, divided into private vaults, reserving the two centre aisles thereof for general access, each private vault to be obtained by a faculty, from the Dean and Chapter, and enclosed at the expense of the purchaser; the vault C, or side aisle, to be for general interment. The concluding part of the burial service may be performed at the entrance of the vaults, in the church yard, by the attendant parish minister; but if a body be brought into the cathedral, the sacrist, or some other member of the church for him, must officiate, and the extra fee be paid.

Table of Fees on each Interment.

To the Treasurer, for the usc of the library	£.	s.	d.
or fabric	8	0	0
To the Sacrist, for the key and registering	1	0	0
To the Sextons, for attendance	1	0	0
Ditto for candles, &c.	0	10	0
	£10	10	0

If brought into the cathedral, to the Treas-	£	s.	d.
urer as above	2	0	0
To the Sacrist, for officiating	1	0	0
To the Beadsman, if required to attend.,...	1	0	0
To the Bcll.....	0	10	0
To the Sexton.....	0	10	0
	£5	0	0

Additional in both cases, if the coffin be en-			
closed in brick work, to be paid to the			
Treasurer as above	3	0	0
For a faculty to appoint a private vault,			
from£50 to 100	0	0	0

The crypt is spacious and perfectly dry.—The funds raised by this mode of interment are dedicated to the purposes of increasing the college library. The first person, and one of those we believe in which the scheme of burying in the crypt first originated, was the late Dean, whose coffin rested, on the floor of its allotted space, almost immediately under the Dean's stall, on the morning of the 23d of October, 1817.

The sculptured decorations with which the ancient part of the cathedral was originally embellished, consist of a series of ornamental arches pointed at their tops, which runs under the foot of the lower tier of windows, beginning in the Bishop's Chapel, or north transept of the cross aisle, and continuing entirely round the Ladies' Chapel, ends in the corresponding transept on the south side, now called the Dean's Chapel. On the intermediate planes or spandrels, between those

arches, which are supported by pillars attached to the walls, is a curious and regular arrangement of ancient sculpture, representing a great variety of subjects, many of them grotesque, others of the history of the foundation of the church, and others of scripture history.—Of the latter classes a few of them may be described: of those, however, in the Bishop's Chapel, no certain account can be adduced of their design; a great portion of the grotesque, and a still greater of obliteration and decay, renders enquiry respecting them fruitless. The same may also be said of that part of this work which formerly extended along the extreme east end of the Ladies' Chapel, where in many parts it may be traced, but where also it has been mutilated and destroyed, to make way for the monuments now seen there. At the east end of the north side aisle, over the second pillar, and beneath the second window, a bishop is represented mitred, kneeling, and offering a church on an altar within the compartment; above, and behind him, a dove is seen descending, expressive of the spirit by which his piety is actuated, as is also the favor of heaven towards his devotion, by an angel with extended arms, ready to receive it at his hands. This subject was probably meant either for St. Oswald, as founder of the first cathedral church of St. Mary, which event the respect of Wulstan thus chose to commemorate, or it was designed for himself, to the same purpose, with regard to the present church. Over the next three pillars in

order, are the Annunciation, the Visitation, and the Nativity.

The first intelligible subject which occurs in the south side aisle, after passing several grotesques, is on the last spandrel to the west, under the second window. An angel is there represented as appearing to a devotee, and enjoining him to some act of piety. The succeeding subject explains what that act should be; he is there instructed, that to build a place for the worship of God, would be the most acceptable service; and, in consequence, the next represents him delivering his plan to an architect, to carry it into execution.

The two last subjects alluded to are over the first and second pillars beneath the third window. Following the course of this work into the Dean's Chapel, on the south wall, we find Christ sitting in Judgment, represented in one of these compositions; in another, the Resurrection of the Dead, leading the good man into Paradise—Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise—devils putting men into purgatory and flames; and in another, on the west side, the wicked delivered over to eternal punishment, entering the mouth of hell, which is figured as a monster, whose capacious jaws are opened to receive them as his prey. Among the many ancient masks dispersed through this part of the church, many of their characters are well conceived and as well executed. Over the great Saxon arch, at the west end of the vestry, in the roof, is a half length figure, represented reclining

its head on the right hand ; which, from the character of the face, and the pensive posture it assumes, appears to have been meant for Christ, as an *Ecce Homo*. In a parallel situation, over the arch of the south side aisle of the choir, are the mutilated remains of a seated figure, which, from the staff it yet holds, seems to have been designed for some pastoral character, either of a bishop or an abbot. To these external embellishments is only to be added the foliage in the capitals of the pillars, most luxuriantly wrought, and the chevron work, or zig zag moulding, the most general manner of ornamenting the arches of that age, found traversing those of the choir only.—These, and the *corbeltable* ornament, extending entirely round the external part of this building, immediately under the parapet, form the entire suite of decorative appendage known to the venerable founder.

LEADEN STEEPLES.—Immediately opposite the north transept of the cross aisle of the Ladies' Chapel, a clochium was erected, in which the bells, anciently but five, were placed. These bells had been newly cast, and were consecrated, some of them to the Saviour and his Mother, Hauteclere and his compeer, to St. John the Evangelist.

Jan. 16, 1539, the four bells in the leaden steeple were taken down, broke, and carried away.

After the great conflagration of the church, in 1202, it was long before it was repaired ; and it was not consecrated anew till June 7, 1218, when,

in the presence of King Henry III. and a great assembly of nobility, &c. Bishop Silvester dedicated it to Mary, the holy mother of God, the blessed apostle Peter, and the saints Oswald and Wulstan; in particular, the great altar was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Oswald; and the middle one to St. Peter and St. Wulstan.

The church was now restored; but William de Blois, the next bishop, appears to have formed a nobler plan,—that of enlarging and extending it. Accordingly, in 1224, he laid the foundation-stone of a new work, designed for the front*, or nave of the church; an improvement he had undoubtedly seen the propriety of adopting, to complete Wulstan's plan, and to which the recent accident most probably stimulated him. In constructing of the nave by Bishop Blois, we perceive that he had planned the principal entrance of the church to be continued at the west end; for on the north no access whatever was provided to it, and the two entrances on the south side were exclusively for the use of the monastery. The ancient arch, or west entrance into St. Oswald's cathedral, was still in being, and of that advantage it was Bishop Blois plan to avail himself, and to make the whole of that ancient part of the church serve as a vestibule to the new nave. In this state, together with the defects and incongruities arising

* In old writers, the western end of a church is usually called its front, with respect to which the north and south sides were considered as wings.

from a dissimilarity of the whole internal appearance, and a want of uniform connexion of the old and the new work remaining, Bishop Blois left the west end of the cathedral. In the year 1380, under the auspices of Bishop Wakefield, the ancient arches were completely attached to the new work of Bishop Blois, and the great west window was opened. It is to be remarked, of the erecting of this window, that it is stated as a distinct operation from all the others in the accounts of the improvements of the church by Bishop Wakefield, and in such a way as clearly indicates that it was formed in a part already built. This noble and useful improvement had nothing of Saxon in its design, although constituting a portion of Saxon arrangement; on the contrary, it was one of those magnificent windows which the Normans brought into our churches, and without reference to its Saxon situation, was more judiciously composed to correspond with that in the east end of the church, and totally different in its construction to either the end or the side windows of the two collateral arches, which are the original windows built by St. Oswald, and evidently of a more ancient style than any other throughout the whole cathedral.

The opening of this magnificent window, it is probable, suggested the expediency of closing the entrance beneath it; which, together with its being so far removed from its ancient situation prior to the building of the nave, and the approach to it

withal so circuitous and inconvenient for the congregation, from the narrow and confined passage between the cathedral and charnel house, the present north entrance, or porch, was erected and opened, opposite the centre arch of the nave, in 1386; a situation that at once provided an access suitable to the magnitude and dignity of the structure to which it led, commodious in its approach to the city, and the episcopal palace, and a ready and direct communication with its cemetery, and the chapel of the charnel house to which it was contiguous. The ancient west entrance to the cathedral was in consequence closed up: the situation and dimensions of that entrance are still visibly denoted, externally, by the appearance of a spacious but low arch, filled up with stone work; and internally, by a handsome blank gothic arrangement, executed in wood, expressive of the original purpose of that part of the church, and set up in 1756.

As a great number of bodies, interred on the outside of St. Wulstan's building, must be dug up in the prosecution of bishop Blois's plan of adding the nave to it, he provided a subterraneous vault for their reception; over which he raised a chapel, called *Capella Carnariæ*, or the Chapel of the CHARNEL HOUSE, which bone-house is under the walk to Mrs. Wyld's house, about ten yards from the north door of the cathedral; part of the walls of the chapel still remain, bounding Mrs. Wyld's garden; there is a way to the charnel house,

through an archway in the stable adjoining the house. Walter de Cantelupe, successor to bishop Blois, confirmed the work begun, dedicated the chapel on its completion to God, St. Mary, and St. Thomas the martyr, in whose name and honour it was built, and, A. D. 1265, gave it a new institution. He appointed four chaplains for its service, to be continually resident in it; one of which was to be perpetual master, chosen by the bishop, and was to provide for the expenses of the chapel: the sacrist had the care of its repairs. The duties of these chaplains commenced in the morning, on the sounding of the first bell in the city: they celebrated one mass for the day in the chapel, before their teaching in the schools began; and afterwards, three others were daily celebrated for the dead. On the 3d of the ides of April, 1287, bishop Godfrey Giffard made an augmentation to the chapel of the charnel house, ordering six priests to officiate there, instead of four; and for their maintenance, appropriating to them the church of St. Helen, in Worcester, and, on the 5th of December following, the church of Newenton, in Cotswold.

CHAPTER HOUSE AND LIBRARY.—On the east side of the cloister is the chapter house, in form a decagon; it is 58 feet in diameter, and 45 in height, and supported by a fine round umbilical pillar, arising in the centre, exactly corresponding with that of Ely; it was erected at the same time with the cloisters, and now most aptly serves a double

use, not only as a council room, but also the library of the church.

In *Heming's Chartulary*, p. 261-2, we find the first mention of a library belonging to the church of Worcester. Godiva, the wife of Leofric, Duke of Mercia, upon the death of her husband in 1057, among other presents which she made to the church of Worcester, to obtain their consent that she should hold certain possessions during her life, which Leofric had promised to restore to the monks at his decease, gave them a library: but it was not till the prelacy of bishop Carpenter, that a regular establishment of a library appears to have taken place for the use of the convent. In 1461, June 24, that prelate erected a library in the charnel house, adjoining to his cathedral; and, January 24, following, endowed it to the value of £10 per annum for a library keeper. This event, in the register of that bishop, is dated as above, but in Abingdon's account of the charnel house, he has placed the same occurrence A. D. 1459, 37 Henry VI. From this place, A. D. 1641, the library was removed to the chapter house, and the King's school from the chapel to the refectory, where they have ever since remained. The ancient library is supposed to have been one of those rooms over the south aisle of the body of the church, extending over the whole of the aisle, where also the ancient parvis, or school, was kept. The ascent to these rooms is by a circular stone staircase, contained within the extreme south-west angle of the cathe-

dral, and from which all communication with the rest of the church is entirely cut off, the entrance to the ascent being from without. In this place is now deposited a vast collection of the church writings, wills, &c. to which use it has of late been very judiciously applied, for their preservation from fire or other accidents. The few portraits which at one time were hung in this library, are now in the GUESTEN or AUDIT-HALL. Hanging on the centre umbilical pillar of this apartment, are two breast-plates and a sword, taken at the battle of Waterloo, and presented by Mr. Clifton, the registrar: under these is a cannon, fixed perpendicularly, supposed to have been found after the last battle of Worcester; it is marked with the name of Henry de Bergh, No. 2, 1628. This library contains, perhaps, one of the first collections in England of the works of the Fathers, Commentators, Canon Law, and other books relative to old English history: among these are some beautiful MSS. Wickliffe's New Testament, delicately written on fine vellum, about the year 1381, and embellished with gold letters; a Salisbury illuminated missal, &c. and several volumes printed with wooden types and embellished with cuts:—a Rudimentum Noviciorum, 1475;—the Venetian Bible, 1478;—the Nuremburgh Chronicle, 1493*;

* “We went to Worcester, a very splendid city: the cathedral is very noble, with many remarkable monuments. The library is in the chapter house; on the table lay the Nuremburgh Chronicle, I think of the first edition. We went to a china warehouse. The cathedral has a cloister; the long aisle is in my opinion neither so wide nor so high as that of Litchfield.”—*Journey into North Wales, by Dr. Sam. Johnson, 1774.*

in all 3,500 printed volumes, and upwards of 251 volumes of MSS. including 169 folios and 82 quartos; in all 3751 volumes: the MSS. are contained in seven presses, from No. 17 to 23. This collection of books has been added to of late ages, by the care of the deans and the benefactions of private persons; and it is hoped that this valuable library will become even more so, as the funds collected for burials in the crypt are to be devoted to the increase of the collection, the only fund for which, until of late, being the sums collected of 2l. from every new prebendary, and 4l. of every newly-appointed dean, and the trifling sums paid for interments in the cathedral. The MSS. were rescued from the chaos and damp, which were making large strides towards their obscurity and destruction, by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the present librarian, who was appointed in 1813; and are now arranged by him with the greatest regard to their usefulness and immediate reference, by catalogues, &c. reflecting the greatest credit on his industry and talents.—The figure placed over the outside of the door of the library was removed from the porch about twelve years ago.

THE REFECTORY.—In the south cloister is the entrance of the ancient refectory, or monk's hall, now known by the name of the college hall, a spacious and lofty room, 120 feet long, the exact length of the west cloister to which it is contiguous, and 38 in breadth. Here the king's school is kept, at one end to which you ascend by a flight

of stairs; and here also are performed, in the other part, upon the floor of the building, the Oratorios, and other select musical compositions of the most eminent masters, at the grand triennial meetings of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of their respective counties.—See MUSIC MEETING. This room was also built at the same time with the cloister.—See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE KITCHEN.—At the back of the 7th prebendal house, which anciently belonged to the coquinarium, or kitchener of the monastery, in a line with the west end of the refectory, the remains of a spacious octagonal apartment was explored with attention by Mr. Green; and ultimately with success, as far as regards the ascertaining of the use to which so singular and so secluded a structure had originally been designed: its diameter is 34 feet, and its height, from the present bottom of it, (which appears to be much raised above its original flooring*, by its own ruins, or by those of adjacent buildings) to the heads of the windows, 11 feet. Its open and blank windows, of which there were seven, of a well-proportioned and uniform gothic shape and size, occupy in series the planes or sides of the building, the wall of which, in the highest part, is 12 feet, and in others not more than 4 feet above their points; and, from these

* The floor of the kitchen, now in use in this prebendal house, is 8 feet below the level of the surface of the earth within this building.

remarks, this place is presumed to be the ancient conventual kitchen.

The CELLARAGE, beneath the refectory, appears to have been equal to the services to which it was devoted by its founders.

The OVEN of the monastery was at the extreme south corner of its precincts, near the Severn, on the scite on which Mrs. Marriott's house now stands.

THE LAVATORY.—Not far from the door of the refectory, turning from the south of the west cloister, are still to be seen the remains of the old lavatory, or cistern for washing; but its tin or leaden lining is gone. The lavatory, in convents, was usually placed near the entrance of the refectory hall; it was a small reservoir of water, in which the monks were required to wash their hands when going to, or returning from, their meals. Water to drink was supplied from another cistern, probably within the door of the refectory, and pipes were branched to the kitchen and to the infirmary. The lavatory was supplied with water from a spring on Hinewick (Henwick) hill *, a place distant from the cloister about 1600 yards, on the other side of the river; whence a leaden pipe was laid, along Hinton lane, and drawn over the Severn, underneath the pavement of the old bridge; it was thence conducted along the river side, and conveyed fountain water

* The waters at Henwick hill are said to possess the same properties as the Malvern waters.

to the cloister. King Henry IV. by deed, bearing date the 8th of May, in the 8th year of his reign, enjoined the bailiffs and all officers to be aiding and assisting to the prior and convent in the work of this aqueduct; and directed that they should have free liberty at all times to mend their pipes whenever they required it. In pursuance of this, there was a composition made, and interchangeably sealed, between the convent and the prior on one part, and the bailiffs and aldermen of the city on the other part; the condition on the part of the prior and convent was thus expressed, "That, for the more worship of the bailiffs and aldermen, their maces might be borne before them, (a privilege they had been restrained from by a former King Henry, unless in the presence of the king or his children) within the precincts of the cemetery, or the sanctuary, although out of the liberty of the city, and likewise in the parish of St. John's, in Bedwardine." In pursuance of this composition, the mayor and officers of the corporation walk once a year in their formalities, on the Friday before Palm Sunday, in the suburb of St. John's, which is the fair day of St. John, and the day before the great fair of Worcester. The condition on the part of the citizens, was, "That the prior and convent should have free liberty to lead their conduit pipe over the bridge, and through such streets and lanes as were most convenient." This pipe, in the civil wars, was every where torn up. There was a more ancient lavatory, mentioned by Hemingus, adorn-

ed with the carved stones from the famous cross of Whitstanes, which was taken down in the reign of William the Conqueror.

THE TOWER.—The furnishing the cathedral with a tower was the next labour undertaken in carrying on the improvements of the monastery. Near a century before the present tower was erected, Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ely and Chancellor of England, who was bishop of this see not quite two years, gave, among other benefactions to this church, 60 marks for re-edifying the tower: this donation was paid by his executors to the sacrist of the monastery, A. D. 1281. The tower was finished in the year 1374; it is 162 feet high, arising from the centre of the great cross aisle, and dividing the choir from the nave of the church. The external embellishments of this structure, are excelled by none in the kingdom for their richness: the series of tabernacle work which surrounds its upper stage, comprehending the windows of the bell-room, and the figures placed about them, is an arrangement of the modern gothic decoration, that has left little of improvement discoverable in the same style of embellishment, even in the latest instances of its use in Europe.

THE FIGURES, on the east facade of the tower, have evidently an allusion to its founders, from the instruments which are held in some of their hands. The centre one is a king, probably Edward III. towards the latter end of whose reign the tower was completed. The two bishops are presumed to

be Nicholas De Ely, a benefactor to the work, and William Lynn, at that time Bishop of Worcester. On the south side a king in armour, robed and crowned, presumed to be Henry III. who had granted the outward ward of the castle to the use of the church, for the purpose of enlarging its precincts to the south, and in whose presence the church had been newly consecrated in 1218 : on his right is a bishop with a church in his hands, and on his left another with a crosier. Those on the west front are figures of two bishops and a king, disposed in the same order with the preceding ones, only that the king is uncovered and represented with a beard. On the north side, which faces the city, the Virgin Mary, with the infant Saviour in her arms, occupies the centre niche ; in that to the east is St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan in the one to the west. The top of the tower is terminated by four handsome pinnacles of open work, and surrounded with corresponding battlements. The Chapter of Worcester, about the close of the last century, erected those pinnacles, and new cased some of the outward walls of the cathedral, at the expense of several thousand pounds.

ROOFS AND VAULTING.—The vaulting of the several parts of the cathedral, the original roofing of which was principally constructed of wood, (except the side aisles of the choir and St. Mary's Chapel, which had their roofs vaulted or arched with stone,) was now undertaken and completed in the following order : Bishop Cobham vaulted with

stone the roof of the north aisle of the nave, which at his own expense, he completed A. D. 1327, the year in which he died, and was interred in it, opposite the window west of Jesus Chapel;—the chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen was vaulted in 1375;—the choir, the great cross aisle, and the altar of St. Thomas, 1376;—the vaulting over the nave of the church, the library, and the treasury, in 1377.

The fashion of this vaulting partakes both of those of the time of Henry III. and Edward II. The ribs are of free-stone, arising from their imposts, and spreading themselves over the inner faces of the arches, and with transoms dividing the roofs into angular compartments, ornamented at their intersections by orbs, foliage, heads, and other embossed devices. Under the belfry, the springers are more enriched with tracery than in any part of the roofs*. It is in this place necessary again to advert to the sculptural decorations of the church which yet remain, viz. those heads and figures in groupes, which appear on the key-stones of the roofs, more especially those in the Ladies' Chapel and in the middle aisle of the nave. The one to the east has the Holy Virgin with the infant Saviour in her lap; the next has a bishop, probably St. Wulstan; the 3d, St. Oswald; and the 4th, King Edgar crowned: these are all whole length figures, and form the finishing points of the four

* January, 1791, an advertisement was inserted in the papers for workmen to repair the roof of the cathedral.

arches included in the Ladies' Chapel. The keystones of the arches of the choir having only compositions of the foliage upon them, we pass to the latter, which has many excellent masks in it, particularly that in the centre of the last arch but one in Bishop Wakefield's work; it is a head encompassed with foliage; angels, bishops, and kings chiefly occupy the rest, singly or in groupes. On the south side, at the junction of the Saxon arches with the nave, are two figures on a line with the plane of the lower arcades, but attached to the Saxon pillar; the upper one is a grotesque figure, the lower a man standing, in a sort of rostrum preaching; the head is gone. It is at this part where we have another instance of demarcation in the building of this church; that the boundary of its nave, as designed by Bishop Blois, terminated at this place, these figures were meant to denote, in the same manner as those already spoken of at the west end of the choir had done, by directing their looks eastwards; these figures are coeval with the nave, as are also those heads at the springs of the outward mouldings of the principal arches on the north side: the arches on the south side are wholly destitute of ornament. The series of figures, which are uniformly placed in the division of the arcades on each side of the middle aisle of the Ladies' Chapel, the upper cross aisle, the choir, and on the north side of the nave, were among the most respectable of the sculptures which adorned this cathedral; many of them were single figures,

others were groupes of two figures, some seated and others standing, and, from their elevated situation, appear to be the size of life: but, their having received so general and severe a visitation from the ruthless reformers of another age, and their mutilations being so completely destructive, not a single trace has survived to shew us under what order of the monkish tribes they should be classed: it may, however, be concluded, from the injuries they have sustained, that they held no subordinate rank in their legends. The heads of the whole assemblage are gone; enough, however, still remains of many of their figures, to confirm an opinion of their more than common merit as the production of art, so ancient as near the middle of the 14th century.

THE DORMITORY.—Near the lavatory, about the middle of the west cloister, is a door very arched, which was formerly the entrance into the dormitory, or great room, where the beds of the monks were placed. That building was begun A. D. 1375, and in August, 1377, it was furnished with beds: it was 120 feet long and 60 feet wide, and its vaulted stone roof was supported by five large pillars, ranged along its centre: it was at first an open hall, presenting at once to the keeper's view the whole range of beds on each side, and all his sleeping family reposed therein. The dortor, dortoir, or dormitory, was under the care of the sub-prior, called the master of the frater-house, or vice-prior. Afterwards the monks had their cells

divided. Their rule obliged them to sleep always in their clothes, without taking off even their girdles. The ruins of this building now forms a garden inclosure, wherein may yet be seen, along the sides of its patched-up walls, traces of windows and doors, after the gothic model.

The spital, for lodging poor travellers and pilgrims, was a room 50 feet in length and 20 in breadth: it is probable these lodgings were in a chamber over the present west entrance into the north cloister, between the cathedral and the dormitory.

In the month of October, 1375, the new work about the stalls was begun. What this new work was, is uncertain, unless it were the preparation for erecting the stalls, which was done A. D. 1379, or A. D. 1376 the altar of St. Thomas was set up: A. D. 1378 the treasury, library, and the water-gate were erected; the treasury was contiguous to the library, over the south aisle of the nave of the cathedral; it is supposed there must have been a gate to the river before this period. In 1379 the area of the choir, and the chapels of St. Thomas and Magdalen, were paved.

THE INFIRMARY of this convent was built the same year; the seite of this structure was immediately westward, beyond the dormitory, by which it was separated only by a narrow passage, now called Dark Alley, and on the verge of the Severn. It was there the monks, when sick, had suitable attendance, medicine, and diet: it was not un-

usual even for priors, under desperate diseases, to be removed thither in order to partake of its benefits. Two lofty walls of this building yet remain, and constitute, one of them the southern side of the eighth prebendal house, and the other the north side of the ninth prebendal house. The space now uncovered between these walls was anciently a public room, as appears from the stateliness of the windows, whose arches, still preserved in the north wall, were elaborately wrought. Either the hall or the chapel of the infirmary must have been on the lower floor, and in the story above were the lodgings for the patients.

THE ALTAR.—Those altars with which the present cathedral was furnished, either by St. Wulstan or others, which have come to our knowledge, are the high or choral altar; the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the Ladies' Chapel, beneath the great east window; the altar of Sanctæ Crucis, or the Holy Cross in the great cross aisle, where now the monument of Bishop Hough is placed; the altar of St. Simon and St. Jude, in the same aisle, and where Bishop Madox's monument is erected; the altar of St. Edmund, whose chapel was in the south transept of the great cross aisle; and the altar of St. John the Baptist, at the second pillar from the north-west support of the tower, in the nave. In addition to those, we find the following altars mentioned, but their precise situations cannot be satisfactorily ascertained: viz. the altars of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Nicholas, St. George, and

St. Thomas. It is to be remarked, that although the high altars were not always placed against the walls, yet some of the lesser or requiem altars were; and that as the high altars have an eastern position in churches, so the lesser ones have generally that station in the various chapels, oratories, &c. where they are erected. In the Ladies' Chapel, the ascent to her altar still remains. In the north aisle of that chapel, and parallel in situation, the ascent to an altar, formerly there, was taken away, when Lady Middleton's monument was placed under its east window, prior to that of Mrs. Rae, since erected. In the south aisle, under its east window, where now the Consistory Court is held, the ascent to an altar remains. In the Bishop's and Dean's Chapels, the ascents to their respective altars remain. The altars of the Holy Cross, St. Simon and Jude, and of St. Edmund, in the great cross aisle, had the same ascents to them. The altars of St. John the Baptist, in the nave, and of Jesus Chapel, which last was taken down by Dean Barlow, A. D. 1550, had each the like ascent to them. Every trace of the five last named was swept away by the reforms made in that part of the church, and for the reception of the monuments already mentioned. The altar in Prince Arthur's Chapel had also an elevation at its foot.

The original altars, or tables, were all taken away or destroyed at the time of the Reformation, as objects of superstition; the destruction was continued through the puritanical period of the

Usurpation, and its ruinous effects were so complete and general throughout the kingdom, that there is not at this time, in England or Wales, one to be found of greater antiquity than the Restoration. This fact was not long since discovered; upon an enquiry of some judicious antiquaries, with a view to the erection of an altar in the church of St. Catherine, near the tower, that should correspond with that ancient fabric. Bishop Blandford gives us the following particulars respecting the ancient high altar of this cathedral, at the time it was receiving the prescribed regulations of the grand reform.

1547.—The great brass candlestick, and the beam of timber before the high altar, were taken down.

1548.—On the 20th October was taken away the cup, with the body of Christ, from the high altar of St. Mary's church, (the cathedral) and from other churches and chapels in Worcester.

1550.—King Edward VI. commanded that all altars, crucifixes, and rood-sellers, should be pulled down, and to have long tables of wood, and thereupon Mass said in English.

1551, Aug. 12.—The high altar was demolished.

1556.—The Ladies' Chapel was furnished with an altar: this took place when the choir was restored, after it had been destroyed in 1551; at which time also the high altar was replaced, and the upper window of the eastern part of the church new glazed.

THE HOLY ROOD.—The rood was an image of

Christ upon the cross, generally made of wood, and placed on a loft; the place bearing the rood-loft was called a *reredosse*:—*rode*, or *rood*, is a Saxon word signifying cross. The loft, which was erected for the purpose, was just over the passage out of the church into the chancel, in the lesser or rural churches, where we now usually find the king's arms; and in cathedrals, and in the larger churches, in that part which separates the choir from the body or nave, and where, as at Westminster, Canterbury, and at this and other cathedrals, the organ is now placed. The rood was not considered as complete without the images of the Virgin and St. John, standing on either side of the cross, in allusion to the scriptures: the mystery covered by this device is said to be the church militant, denoted by the body or nave of the church, and the church triumphant, signified by the chancel or choir; and that those who will pass from the *sanctum* to the *sanctorum*, a distinction by which the same places in churches are also known, must go under the cross, and suffer affliction ere they arrive at that felicity. These holy roods were of great esteem, many miracles having been pretended to have been done at them. The festival of the exaltation of the cross, Sept. 14, and holy rood day is the same.

CROSSES.—Of the several crosses erected in and about the city of Worcester, the high cross, (which was defaced 1529) before the ancient Guildhall, may be supposed to have been the most elegant:

the grass cross, situate where the market was held, by St. Nicholas' church, appears to have been next in consideration : the grass cross was taken down, and the market-house set up, A. D. 1578. The cross at Losemoor, the cross at Red Hill, that without Sidbury-gate, and the one on the Tewkesbury-road, as mentioned in the ancient perambulation of the city bounds, may be considered as road crosses. The ancient cross at the monument of Duke Wiferd and his Lady Alta, within the sanctuary of the cathedral, and that at Whitstanes in the north suburbs of the city, were entirely devotional structures ; they served also as places for receiving spiritual instruction, from preachers appointed to give sermons in public in imitation of the primitive practice, as hath already been observed, and as stations at which religious ceremonies and processions began or ended in the public pageants of the church.

IMAGES.—To Egwin, third bishop of Worcester and first abbot of Evesham, is attributed the first pretence for introducing images into the churches of Britain, and their worship gained great fame to the church of Worcester, not only in England, but abroad ; for, according to Bayle, Egwin was enjoined by the Virgin Mary, when she appeared to him, to make her an image, which she would have worshipped at Worcester. On the visitation of the church of Worcester, a very large image of our lady, held in great reverence, was found, when stripped of the veils that covered it, to be the statue

of a bishop 10 feet high. On the 10th of January, 1547, all the images on the high altar and throughout the church, and all the other churches of Worcester, were destroyed, and on the 17th of May, 1560, the cross and images of our lady were burnt in the church-yard.

CHAPELS.—In the church of Worcester, we are enabled to trace the following chapels: our Ladies' chapel, at the east end of the cathedral; the inclosure of this chapel is described by bishop Blandford to have been of white stone, and iron within and without; it was demolished by Dean Barlow, A. D. 1556. In the collateral aisles of that chapel, the altars anciently placed under each of their east windows sufficiently denote that a chapel was included in each, but to what saint or martyr they were respectively devoted we remain uninformed. A similar account to the preceding is all we can render of the two chapels on the north and south transepts of the upper cross aisle, where altars were also placed. The chapel in the south transept appears to have received a name as the place of sepulchre of the deans; not less than four, out of the first five of these dignitaries in succession from the suppression of the ancient monastery, were interred there; it has from thence been denominated the Dean's Chapel. The chapel in the north transept has latterly been distinguished by no particular denomination; its patron saint and its altar, which probably bore the name of that saint, are now no longer known. Modern events have fre-

quently given occasion for substituting new names to places and things formerly known by others : it has, doubtless, already been so with the Dean's Chapel, and the same fate it is probable may attend this, which may perhaps be recognized by the " Bishop's Chapel," in contradistinction to the former, and in reference to the interment of Bishop Barry, whose monument is placed therein ; its forming the right arm of the upper cross, and its being on that side of the cathedral on which the episcopal residence is situated. The vestry to the east, we may conclude, was also anciently a distinct chapel, the ascent to which remains at its present entrance. The chapel of St. Edmund, wherein was a pair of organs, was situate in the south transept of the great cross aisle, near the altar of St. Simon and St. Jude ; and the chapel of St. George, made of timber, grated with iron, and furnished with a great pair of organs, the scite of which is, however, not pointed out, were both pulled down by Dean Barlow, A. D. 1550. Chapels of the kind of the two last-mentioned were mere inclosures at the end of an aisle, or in the recess of some arch, as already intimated : it is probable that the Chapel of St. George corresponded in situation with that of St. Edmund, and was placed in the north transept of the same aisle. Jesus Chapel is still in being, and is coeval in its erection with the north side of the nave, to which it is attached. Over this chapel, and also over the north porch, it appears that lodgings had anciently

been provided for those who were appointed to watch the church; a fire-place is found in each, and over the porch a small oven is made, in the wall on the north side aisle of the nave. The chapel of the charnel house, in which a service adapted to its uses was appointed, had also its altar; that chapel, and we may conclude its altar also, were dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr.

SHRINES.—In this church there is now no trace to be found of either the fixed or the portable shrine: in the ancient church of St. Peter, Worcester, it appears there was more than one shrine, for the spoils of the conqueror, from off the long shrine, were eight pounds of gold or silver; another shrine at least is therefore implied in that account; it is probable one of them was that of St. Oswald, whose relics, on the opening of the present cathedral, were put into a new shrine, but to whom the other might belong is not known.

RELICS.—Of this “holy mummary” there have been only two in the church of Worcester, to whom supernatural effects were ascribed; these were the saints Oswald and Wulstan. The church of Worcester had supplies from other quarters, among which were “a arme of Seynt Edmunde, the Bysshoope; a arm of Seynt Romane, the Bysshoope, coveryde yn certen placis with selver; una vitta cirra caput Ste. Margarete, with selver; with other garnysynge with selver abowte the hede; xi thousande v gyns, in part of a skul of Herfford’s tombe, garnysyde in gold and gylte,” &c. &c.—*See also Prince Arthur’s Chapel.*

FONTS.—The ancient font of this church was placed on the west side of the second pillar, below the great cross aisle, near the upper south entrance of the nave, and opposite to the altar of St. John the Baptist, which stood at the foot of the corresponding pillar on the north side of the nave, near Jesus Chapel; according to Leland, it was of black marble, with the following inscription upon it: “*Inscriptio baptisterii in nigro marmore.—Hic fons est vitæ, mundandi quicunque venite. Suscipit ista reos, et parit unda deos.*” The present font is of a square form, unornamented, and situate in Jesus Chapel.

PAINTED GLASS is supposed to have been generally in use in our churches in the time of Henry III. although even plain glass windows were rarely found in any other building, except in houses of people of the highest distinction, before the time of Henry VIII. The church of New Sarum was one of the first that received this captivating ornament in its windows, of which they had both painted and stained glass. The ancient windows of this cathedral had never any very remarkable decoration of this kind to boast, beyond crowned or enthroned kings, praying prelates or priors, kneeling knights, or pious ladies, and these very thinly scattered, compared with many others of our cathedral churches of inferior note. The number of coats of arms was so considerable at the time Mr. Abingdon took his account of them, that he judged it proper to notice none that had been put up within 100 years preceding his taking his survey

of this cathedral ; his list is, notwithstanding, very numerous. The names and arms of other benefactors to the monastery were also painted on the windows of the cloisters, the chapter house, and the refectory, of which Symonds has drawn many, and noticed near 200 others. These combined objects formed the whole of this species of embellishment the church of Worcester possessed. The vigilant discrimination of Dr. Thomas has given names to many of them which had not been known to Mr. Abingdon, and many illustrations, of which they stood in much need to be at all useful: and, to the same end, Dr. Nash has also been eminently instructive, in his collection of the arms of the Worcestershire families.

ORGANS.—In the cathedral of Worcester, we find mention made of several organs having been erected for the use of its choir and chapels. The chapel of St. Edmund, wherein was a pair of organs, and the chapel of St. George, in which was a great pair of organs, were pulled down by Dean Barlow, A. D. 1550. The great organ, supposed to have been in the choir, was taken down on the 30th August, 1551. In 1556, a pair of organs was set up on the north side of the choir ; these, it may be supposed, remained till the civil wars in the next century, when it appears that the two fair pair of organs, which were found in the cathedral, were broken.

In the great synod held at Westminster, Jan. 1562-3, Dr. Wilson, afterwards Dean of Worces-

ter, was one of those who voted for the removal of organs out of churches, which was thrown out of the lower house of convocation by one vote only, 59 against 58 : and Mr. Townshend, in his *Journal of the Siege of Worcester*, A. D. 1646, says, "July 23,—This day many gentlemen went to 6 o'clock prayers to the college, to take their last farewell of the Church of England service, the organs having been taken down on the 20th." The organ of this cathedral, which, with its gallery, terminates the west end of the choir, consists of nine stops, and is esteemed a fine instrument: it is of a dimension proportionate to the church, and forms a magnificent object, viewed either from the nave or the choir. In the account of its erection, in the archives of the Dean and Chapter, as produced by Thomas Dallam, organ-maker, in 1613, it is termed "the new double organs;" the expense attending its building was defrayed by a voluntary contribution. On the west front of its gallery, on the cornice, is the following inscription: "These honourable and worshipful gentlemen, whose arms are here placed, were contributors towards this gallery, A. D. 1614." In the centre are three coats; viz. the arms of the see of Worcester, impaling those of Bishop Parry; beneath which are those of the Dean and Chapter, and Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury: then, beginning on the north side of these are Thomas Lord Windsor, Sir John Pakington and his Lady, Sir Henry Bromley, Sir Edward Blount, Sir Thomas Russel, Sir Arnold Lygon,

Sir William Walsh and his Lady, Sir Edward Pitt, Sir Thomas Biggs, Sir Francis Egiocke, Sir John Buck, Sir William Sandys, Sir John Rows, of Rouslench, one unknown, Humphrey Packington, of Chadsley, Henry Lygon, Thomas Russel, John Hamford, Ed. Newport, of Handley, ——— Williams, Leonard Jeffreys, of Earl's Crompton ——— Dingley, of Carlton, Wm. Savage, of Elmley, John Washborne, Cornwall Baronai, Esqrs. Sir Edmund Wylde, one unknown, Sir John Acton, of Wolverton: on the south side, Lord Compton, ——— Lucy, Sir John Scudamore, one unknown, ——— Verny, one unknown, Sir Clement Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Somerville, Thomas Spencer, of Claverdon, Esq. two unknown, ——— Talbot, two others unknown, Thomas Coventry, Esq. ——— Peto, quartering Loges and Langley, the same, one unknown, William Gower, Francis Harewell, ——— Warmstry, ——— Copley, of Bredon, Esqrs. one unknown, Thomas Cocks, Esq. of Crowle, one unknown, Wm. Richardson, Esq. and Dr. Helme, Chancellor;—in the whole 57 coats. These, however, form but few more than half the contributors to the setting up of this organ; for the rest, the sums subscribed and other particulars, see *Appendix to Green*.

On a plane in the centre of this front of the organ is a painting of the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms; underneath which the arms of the see are represented, displayed by two naked boys, withdrawing a large drapery from before

them. The east front of the gallery, towards the choir, has a good imitation of a marble parapet or screen, inclosing the floor of the gallery, over the stalls of the choir. On this side the lesser or chair organ is seen, as communicating with the great one; it consists of five stops: in its painted decorations, the arms of the see are represented as on the west front, over which, answerable to the situation of the Virgin and Child, as already described, an angel is seen, sounding a trumpet and holding an olive branch in his left hand. The carvings on the top are the King's arms, without the supporters, from which, on each side a bold festoon, richly composed of flowers, fruits, &c. is suspended; at the bottom of the larger pipes on each side are carved heads of cherubim. The pipes of the chair organ have their tops inserted behind the expanded plumes of a large cherub's wing, which spreads over the whole line; a pretty design, but indifferently executed. This organ appears to have survived the outrages committed upon the others found in the cathedral at the time of the great rebellion, without much damage, no account of its being either removed or repaired occurring till the early part of Dean Waugh's time, when the following chapter order was made to complete the liberal repair it received under his direction; viz. "6th March, 1752, whereas it appears upon experience that £200, formerly agreed on, will not be sufficient to add the stops that are wanting in the great organ, and to make it full, perfect, and complete

in all its parts; ordered that £100 more be allowed, in all £300, effectually to repair and finish the same." The trumpet stop, introduced at this time, is esteemed the finest of the kind in England; the stopped diapason is also peculiarly excellent: the great characteristic of this noble instrument is its sweetness and fulness of tone, to which this part of the cathedral, well adapted for sound, does the amplest justice.

BELLS.—When the tower of the cathedral was completed, the bells, anciently but five, were removed out of the cloche, or leaden steeple, and placed therein; they were supposed to be equal to those of York, of which the largest weighed 6,600lbs. There are now eight, but cast at different times, on which are the following inscriptions:—1. God save our King, 1640.—3. In honore Sci Wolstan Epi.—5. Richardo Eedes Decano. 1602. J. G. B. M.—6. Hoc opus in inspicito, Jesu vertute faveto.—7. Miserere Deus meus: habeo nomen, Gaufreus. (Arms, France and England.)—

8.—I, sweatly toaling, -men doe call,

To taste on meate that feeds the soule.—1648.

On the interment of King John, a present much more valuable than that of his body was made to this church. The close of the monastery had hitherto been much too narrow for the offices belonging to it. Ever since the reign of the Norman Conqueror, whose sheriff, Urso D'Abitot, had carried the graff or mote of the castle nearer the church than had been attempted before, and had

even, if we may believe William of Malmsbury, taken away part of the burial ground of the monks, there had been strong complaints. A favourable opportunity of redress was offered in 1216, when the Earl of Pembroke and the Pope's legate brought the King's corpse to be interred here: this great general, soon after made regent of the kingdom, undertook the enlarging of the church precincts, by granting, in the young king's name, the northern moiety, or outer ward of Worcester castle, to the use of St. Mary's convent for ever. The Italian legate, as if his master had a property in the demesnes of the English crown, concurred with the regent in the grant: fifteen years after the king himself confirmed it. The water-gate, towards the river, (the present water-gate was built in 1378, but there must have been a gate there before) and Edgar's gate, which was the eastern avenue, are the only edifices belonging to this ward of the castle that were preserved: but on the scite of it, several modern buildings have been erected, to the east and south of the area, now called the College Green; and Dr. Thomas adds, that even part of the present cloister stands on the ground that before belonged to the Norman fortress: nor is it in the least improbable; for, admitting the mote of the ancient castle to have approached no nearer to the cathedral than on a line from Edgar's tower, between the College Green and the refectory, in its direct course to the Severn, there was then no great cause for Arch-

bishop Aldred's denouncing the sheriff for his intrusion on the church, as there was then nearly as great a distance between the mote and the cathedral as the cemetery on its north side occupied, between the church and the bounds of its precincts towards the city. It is here also to be remarked, that it was no less a period than 155 years after Urso D'Abitot's time, that any building we now see south of the cathedral and belonging to it was erected, the first of which was the priory; and more than 300 years before the refectory, cloisters, and chapter-house were built. To have been, therefore, that sort of annoyance to the church as to have induced the venom of episcopal anathema, the course of the graft of the fortress most likely entrenched on holy ground, so far as to cut off nearly half of the whole of the cloisters, as we now see them, in a direct line from east to west. Soon after this donation, mentioned above, the prior and convent raised an embattled wall, to separate their new acquisition from the other moiety of the castle, which was reserved for the use of the king and his sheriffs: part of this wall, extending from Edgar's tower more than half way towards the river, is now remaining. Without this wall there was left a free-board or open passage to the river, at least 16 feet wide, which has since been taken away, to prevent the escape of prisoners, and the late county goal, called the castle, is now contiguous to the wall. But, notwithstanding the grant of Henry III. the scite of the demolished ward of the

castle was still claimed by the sheriffs, who were Earls of Worcester, till, in 1276, they relinquished all further pretensions to it, in due form of law, in consideration of 100*l.* paid by the monks.

THE SANCTUARY.—The Church of Worcester was among those that enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary in its fullest plenitude : its institution is of very ancient origin, and its confirmation, where once permitted, has been uniformly conceded by successive kings, both before and since the conquest. The refugees were admitted in various manners in different places; they were to confess the crime, or cause of their seeking sanctuary, which, with their names, were registered. At Durham, the refugee knocked at the door of the galilee of the cathedral, and was let in, even in any hour of the night; the tolling of the galilee bell announced that some one had taken sanctuary : he was then dressed in a black gown, with the yellow cross of St. Cuthbert on the left shoulder, and being totally disarmed, was lodged within the church.

The ancient grant of sanctuary in the church of Worcester, was confirmed by charter, Henry IV. A. D. 1400, in the second year of his reign ; by which it was ordained, that “ no bailiff, sargeant, minister, or any other person of the city of Worcester, shall hereafter carry or bear any mace or maces, but only in the presence of the king or his children, within the church-yard, priory, and sanctuary of Worcester, nor intermeddle within the

aforesaid liberties." This grant was also confirmed by King Henry VI. in the 37th year of his reign, to John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, and Thos. Musard, prior, with this farther privilege — "That no sheriff, escheator, coroner, constable, &c. shall arrest any man for any cause whatsoever (treason against the King's person only excepted) within the church-yard and precincts of the monastery. The limits of the sanctuary begin from the great door of the north entrance of the cathedral, near to the canarie, otherwise called the charnel house, by a great stone wall of the palace unto the great gate thereof, and from thence to the house of John Smith, called John Smith's house, dividing the church-yard, or sanctuary, from the King's highway, called the Leech-street of the said church-yard of Worcester, and including all the buildings from the great gate aforesaid, even in and unto Smith's house, being itself situate on the King's street; and from the same house to the angle called Stodesmorisknoll, by dividing that street called Sudbury from the sanctuary, and inclosing all the houses near the King's said highway, from the house of the said John Smith, even to the angle aforesaid, excepting three houses in the parish of St. Peter of our city; and from Stodesmorisknoll to the great gate of the priory, dividing the king's highway, called Stodesmorisknoll, from the church-yard, and including all the buildings from the said angle even to the gate of the priory; and from the priory gate by the Ymbrie, otherwise a channel

near the walls of the gardens of the priory, unto the great stone wall, seated near the Severn; and by the said wall, including all buildings, gardens, &c. within the said channel, towards the cathedral church, and extendeth itself by the said stone wall, situate on the Severn, unto another stone wall reaching from Severn to the chapel of the charnel house, to the door of the church, dividing the palace from the church-yard. Dated at the Bishop of Worcester's house, without the new Temple-bar, London, May 20, A. D. 1640, in the prelacy of Carpenter."

Sanctuaries and their privileges were suppressed by statute, 1 James I. c. 25, sec. 34. The priory of Worcester was dissolved, Jan. 18, A. D. 1540, (31 Henry VIII.) by the surrender of Holbech, the prior, and his monks, to whom pensions were allotted for life; but these pensions to be withdrawn whenever they should accept preferment. The income of this monastery was then valued at 1586*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* per annum; but was reported to be only 1290*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* clear rent.—*Tanner*. The temporal and spiritual possessions of the monastery or priory of the cathedral church of Worcester, as returned by the commissioners, amounted to the clear annual sum of 1299*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*—*Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 963. No very profuse provision, even as money then went, for the maintenance of fifty monks and their prior, and their keeping a constant table for strangers. The expenses of this latter article of hospitality, from

the continual resort of strangers or passengers through Worcester, may be imagined from the complaint of the monastery in the time of King Edward II.—See *Dr. Thomas's Acc.* p. 160. A clear revenue of 1290*l.* at the time of the dissolution, was equivalent to an income of about 4500*l.* in the present age. There were, however, reasons for setting down the valuation of each religious house extremely low: it is certain, that among all the great monasteries, there were but fourteen which had a more ample endowment than this of Worcester.

Bishop Blandford's MS. in addition to those events already given, connected with the dissolution of the monkish system of Worcester, gives the following details:—

“ In January, A. D. 1539, the monks of this church put on secular habits, and the priory surrendered.

“ A. D. 1547. On Candlemas Day, no candles were hallowed or borne. On Ash Wednesday, no ashes hallowed. A. D. 1548, March 25th, being Palm Sunday, no palms hallowed, nor cross borne on Easter eve; no fire hallowed but the pascal taper and the font. On Easter Day the pix, with the sacrament in it, was taken out of the sepulchre, they singing “Christ is risen,” without procession. On Good Friday, no creeping to the cross. Also, on the 20th October, was taken away the cup with the body of Xt from the high altar of St. Mary's church, (i. e. the cathedral) and in other

churches and chapels. A. D. 1549, no sepulchre, or service of sepulchre, on Good Friday. On Easter eve no paschal hallowed, nor fire, nor incense, nor font. On the 23d April, this year, was mass, matins, evening song, and all other service in English. All books of divine service were brot to the bishop, viz. mass books, gradualls, pies port, and legends, and were burned.

“ A. D. 1551. In all the time of Bishop Hooper were no children confirmed.

“ A. D. 1559. Midsummer service altered.”

At this point the boundary of papal dominion over the church of Worcester appears to have been fixed. It was here all its powers were suspended; and its influence totally overthrown.

The greater part of the ancient manors and revenues of the priory of Worcester, were granted again to the church by King Henry VIII. whose foundation charter bears date Jan. 24, 1541-2, in the 38d year of his reign, for the endowment of a dean, 10 prebendaries, 10 minor canons, 10 lay clerks, 10 choresters, 2 schoolmasters, 40 king's scholars, and some inferior attendants or servants of the church. To the dean was allotted nearly the whole of the prior's house; to the first prebendary the sacrist's*, which was on the north side of the church; that house was taken down in the present century; the scite of it is now inclosed within the wall on the north side of the cathedral,

* Provider of incense, wax candles, vestments, &c.

between the ends of the two cross aisles, and a garden is formed upon it. The first prebendal house is to the east of the College Green, where the organist's house formerly stood, and was erected about the year 1713: to the second prebendary was allowed the house of the tumbary, who had the care of the tombs; to the third the sub-prior's; to the fourth the hospitaller's, who attended to strangers; to the fifth the infirmarian's, who had the care of the sick; to the sixth the pittancer's, who took care of the live cattle and gave out more extraordinary allowances for holidays; and part of the cellarer's, who had the charge of all granaries, store-houses, &c.; to the seventh the kitcheners, or market man; to the eighth and ninth the house of magister capellæ, and the scite of the infirmary and its chapel; to the tenth the almoner's and a part of the prior's house, on the scite of which Dr. Byrch, about 50 years since, erected a new one, which is considered the best of the prebendal residences.

The diocese of Worcester at present contains almost the whole of the county, except the following parishes and eight chapelries, which are in the diocese of Hereford:—Abberley, Brockleton, Bay-ton, Clifton, and Lower Sapy; Edwin Lock, East-ham, with the two Hanleys, and Orlton, Kyre, Lindridge, with Knighton and Pensax, Mamble, Ribbesford, with Bewdley, Rock, with Highting-ton, Stanford, Sheldesley, Stockton, and Tenbury. These are in the deanery of Burford, and the

archdeaconry of Salop. The diocese of Worcester also contains about a third part of Warwickshire, the parishes of Brome and Clent, in Staffordshire, and Hales Owen, in Shropshire. It is divided into nine deaneries, in which are contained 116 rectories, besides St. Nicholas, in Droitwich, now united with St. Andrew's, 79 vicarages, 26 curacies, and 41 chapels, viz.—

	Rectories.	Vicarages.	Curacies.	Chapels.
In the deanery of Worcester	25	8	2	6
Pershire	25	12	7	10
Kidderminster.....	10	8	3	2
Witton or Wich	10	6	0	5
Powick	9	6	4	6
Evesham	1	5	7	0
Blockley	4	1	0	0
Kington	18	17	0	6
Warwick.....	15	16	3	6

The members of the college at present are, the bishop, dean, archdeacon, ten major canons or prebendaries, of whom three are annually elected to the office of sub-dean, receiver, and treasurer, eight minor canons, originally ten, in the number of which are the chanter and sacrist, a head schoolmaster and under schoolmaster, two of the minor canonries, and likewise the offices of diaconus and sub-diaconus, or epistler and gospeller, have long been suppressed, one organist, eight lay clerks or singing men, ten choristers, who are usually scholars on the royal foundation, forty king's scholars, ten of whom are nominated to the school by the

dean, and three by each prebendary, two virgers, formerly four, two sub-sacrists or sextons, two butlers, one caterer or manciple, one cook, two porters, ten beadsmen or almsmen. The Bishop of Worcester is, by the founder's statutes, visitor of this collegiate body.

CHAPTER VI.

*State of the College subsequent to the grand Reform,
down to the present Time.*

THE cathedral makes a most venerable appearance ; and though raised to what it is by architects in different ages, has yet sufficient uniformity to please the less searching eye. Its general plan is that of a double cross, the most eminent of the architectural distinctions in the construction of our ancient cathedrals ; an advantage which the discernment of Bishop Blois judiciously secured to this church when he added the present nave to the original structure, as built by St. Wulstan. Both the delicacy and magnificence of which the gothic style of building is susceptible, are here united : the whole, from east to west, is divided into three aisles, by two rows of well proportioned columns, sustaining on each side a series of 18 grand and capacious arches ; viz. three in the Ladies' Chapel, five in the choir, and ten in the great cross aisle and nave. The middle aisle, to a spectator that advances from its west end, exhibits a grand perspective, which must have been more striking before the view of the choir was cut off by the organ at the entrance of it. The vaulted roof of this

aisle has a light appearance, to which its loftiness contributes, as well as the elegance of the smaller arcades, which surmount the greater arches on each side.

The ancient stalls in the choir were made in 1397 : these remained till 1551, when, with all the choir and the bishops's seat, they were taken down. Five years afterwards, viz. 1556, the choir was removed from the clock house, to which it had been transferred, the present stalls were set up in the order in which they stand at this time, a goodly loft to read the gospel, and the whole order of the choir restored : at the same time the upper part of it, from the end of the stalls to the foot of the altar, was enclosed with stone, grated with iron, and two doors on each side. The stalls extend from beneath the rood loft, where the organ is now placed, to the second pillar on each side of the choir ; those on the south side are terminated by the bishop's throne, and on the north side, by the archdeacon's stall ; they are in number 52, being 26 on each side, of which the bishop's throne takes up two, and on the opposite side the archdeacon has two, which, before the see of Gloucester was taken out of this, were occupied jointly by the Archdeacon of Worcester and the Archdeacon of Gloucester. The bishop's throne is a plain, respectable, and characteristic object ; on its top is the mitre on a cushion, and below is the olive branch of peace. The whole, with the stalls, are made of fine Irish oak, with an abundance of carv-

ings interspersed about the seats, pillars, and cornices. On the north side, and on the cornice of the last stall, in a shield, are displayed armorially the five wounds of Christ : the same device is cut in stone, in Bishop Alcock's chapel, in Ely cathedral. In the next stall are the alms of the see of Worcester, corresponding with these on the south side ; on another shield is represented a cross, on each arm of which is hung a scourge—this, with the foregoing device, are emblematical of the sufferings and crucifixion of Christ. Over the next stall is a coat of arms, probably those of Philip Hawford, at that time Dean of Worcester. Above the stalls are two spacious galleries on each side, furnished with seats for ladies, who always sit alone in this cathedral. Adjoining to the archdeacon's stall, on the north side, are the seats of the civil magistrates of the city, who on particular occasions use this church. This part of our ancient cathedral was called the Greece, or *gradus chari* ; *i. e.* the part next beyond the stalls, towards the altar, in the centre of which the tomb of King John is placed. The pulpit, which was originally set up near the west end of the nave, against the second pillar from the window on its north side, was removed from thence at the time the reforms were made in this church, by Dean Martin, and his successor, Dr. Waugh, and fixed to the third pillar from the altar, on the north side of the choir : it is of an octagon figure, most elegantly carved in the gothic mode. In the front pannels are the four evange-

lical hieroglyphics; beneath which, on the dies of the base, are the quarters of the imperial arms of England, with the coat of the see of Worcester. These appropriate decorations illustrate the purpose of the structure in the most comprehensive manner; the old and the new law are exemplified and combined to indicate the system of the Christian religion; the Imperial insignia denote the source of the temporal government of the church; and the whole, referring to the divine power for guidance and protection, is beautifully indicated by the eye of providence placed over the series of emblems in each compartment. The New Jerusalem, as described in the *Revelations*, and represented on the plane of the inside of the pulpit, may be considered as the climax of the whole composition, inasmuch as it is the object to which all our views should be directed. The top is a well-designed canopy, the festooned drapery of which, with its embroidery, is formed and suspended at the several angles by a hand emerging from beneath, and is surmounted by a folding ribband running round it. The ascent to the pulpit is by a flight of stone steps, arising from the north aisle, the supports are enriched with sculptured embellishments corresponding with its other ornamental parts: the whole of this very elegant structure is executed in stone, and forms the most chaste example of that species of church furniture any where to be found. The altar screen was an object no otherwise noticeable as a part of the garniture of the

cathedral, than that, like others hastily set up to cover the outrage committed on the ancient altar, and to be as much dissimilar to them, or to any other part of the church, as possible, as well in form as in use, it stood distinct in its appearance from every thing that surrounded it, a Greek among Goths. The screen was formed of plain oak, divided into large pannels by a series of Corinthian pilastres. The altar of this cathedral had stood wholly unadorned and plain till 1792, when Valentine Green presented to the cathedral a painting by Mr. Phillips, "The descent of the Cross." The picture is nine feet high, by seven wide. The original picture, one of the sublimest productions of the pencil, painted by Rubens, formed an altar-piece at the cathedral at Antwerp, but was carried to Paris; and it was said to be much damaged by its removal. The copy, presented by Mr. Green to the college, remained as an altar-piece about five years, until the year 1812, when the choir was lengthened towards the east, a distance of four feet, and a new gothic altar-screen (the present one) erected. The very bad light in which the painting must be exposed to, from the present arrangement, must be fully evident; it was removed, therefore, to the library, where it remained for about a year or two; when this situation not meeting with the approbation of the donor, some unhappy misunderstanding took place between him and his former patrons, the Dean and Chapter, and the unfortunate picture was returned

to Mr. Green. The seats between the east end of the stalls and the altar appear to have been placed so early as 1623, as may be gathered from a chamber order of the city, dated Nov. 14, 21st James I. "When it was agreed, that every one of the company of xxiiij tie, and every one of the xlviii tie, shall pay unto the chamberlains that were for the last yeare, for and towards making of the newe seats in the cathedral church, the sum of vs. a peece, and that Mr. Townclarke shall likewise pay the sum of vs. and which was paid accordinglye."

In the time of Dean Talbot, the iron gates, at the west end of the choir, beneath the organ loft, were put up; his arms, as Bishop of Oxford and Dean of Worcester, are painted on their outside, and the date, 1701, is inscribed on their inside. The electioneering dispute between Sir John Pakington and Bishop Lloyd and his son, in 1702, produced in its consequences much benefit to the fabric of the cathedral. Before that period it had been much neglected, and fallen into decay in many of its parts; and the ravages of the grand rebellion were still reproachfully visible about it; but those storms which had shaken the ecclesiastical foundation of the whole kingdom to the centre, and threatened a general dissolution of the hierarchy, left in its ministers little inclination to care for the structure of their churches, when their revenues were wrested from their hands, and individual ruin was looking them in the face.

of the church having been in consequence of the disastrous and unsettled times, so much deranged, and the fabric itself having sustained more than a common share of this brutal violence, it is of little moment, in this place, to be assured whether the motive that suggested the necessity of its repair originated in the pique the baronet might have had against the bishop and the chapter, or from a real regard to the safety and preservation of the structure; or lastly, whether it arose from a resolution of the chapter itself to effect it. This general derangement was represented to government, and its repair was soon after entered upon. Substantial repair was what was now necessary; and this appears to have included the providing the stone work that fills the space between the two pillars at the north side of the altar, over the tomb of Bishop Bullingham; the inclosing of the Bishop's and Dean's Chapels, with the modern arches above the latter, for the better security of the superstructure of that part of the church; the taking down the sacrist's lodgings, near the west end of the north aisle of the choir, and closing the Saxon arch before which Bishop Hough's monument now stands: to these may be also added the paving of the choir, the glazing of many of the windows, the *white-washing* the greater part of the church, and the erecting the first prebendal house, at the east end of the College Green. Under this date we presume to place the raising the handsome set of spires so ornamental to

the external appearance of the cathedral, and which distinguishes it from any other in Europe: these arise in series, two from the angle of the middle aisle at the east end, and four from those at the west end, denoting the extremities of the principal and collateral aisles; and two at each angle of the north and south ends of the two transverse or cross aisles. These spires are of a subordinate but well-adjusted proportion of altitude to the tower, and of a uniform dimension of height and diameter respecting each other, excepting those at the extreme angles of the west end, which are not so high, having a relative proportion to the elevation of the side aisles of the nave, to which they are attached. In support of the opinion that these spires were raised at this time, it is observable that in the print of the Monasticon of the cathedral, and in another or two anterior to the present century, the angles of those parts now occupied by them were terminated by short pinnacles rising on the parapet of the church. The expenditure upon these operations, which were begun in 1712, and were three years in completing, amounted to upwards of £7000. The most considerable reform and repair this church has received since that time was commenced about the year 1748, and completed in 1756; in the course of that period the north end of the great cross aisle of the nave was rebuilt, with its windows and spires, by Mr. Wilkinson, who had just then raised that beautiful ornament to the city and monument of his own

abilities, the spire of St. Andrew's church. The stone pulpit was removed from the nave and placed in the choir, which, with its side aisles, was then newly paved. The present floor of the choir has been laid over the old one, which lies about eight inches beneath; it is a party coloured pavement, blue and white. In the floors of the side aisles, grave-stones, that had been removed from the nave and the great cross aisle, have been laid by their walls. The steps ascending to these aisles, and to the choir at the west end from the great cross aisle, and those leading from their east end into the Ladies' Chapel, together with the iron gates that inclose them, were formed and set up at the same time; also the passage round the west end of the cathedral, leading on the left into the cloisters, and on the right into what is called the "Dark Alley," in a direction towards the water-gate, was laid open, by which improvement the indecent annoyance of passengers, conveying every kind of burden through the principal north entrance, across the nave of the cathedral to the cloisters, even during the time of divine service, was properly and effectually removed, and a ready communication with the residences south of the church was provided, to the great convenience and accommodation of the inhabitants.

In 1751, June 21, a fire broke out in one of the rooms near the vestry, called Oliver Cromwell's chambers, which burnt part of two large beams, and melted a great quantity of lead, but by timely

assistance it was put out before it had reached the library, which is contiguous to that part of the building. The old floor of the great cross aisle, and of the nave and its side aisles, were taken up, together with the sepulchral stones, and several monuments and tombs, and in its stead was laid the present white stone floor, since which time no graves are suffered to be made in it. The Consistory Court, formerly occupying the west end of the south aisle of the nave, was removed, and their sittings are now held in the east end of the same aisle, in the Ladies' Chapel. There was anciently in the church-yard a lofty stone cross; at this place the sermons were wont to be delivered in the open air; on the south side of it, near the church walls, there were seats for the accommodation of the principal citizens. On its demolition in the civil wars, it was, with the sacrist's lodgings, converted into the first prebendal house; after which the place for sermons within doors, at the bottom of the cathedral, and was continued there till the new floor of the nave was laid. A stone bench, set under the great west window, and covered with fine blue arras cloth, was appropriated to the chief citizens. The bishop's chair was placed under the second lowermost pillar on the south side; the pulpit stood beneath the opposite corresponding pillar. Near the bishop's chair were the seats of the dean and prebendaries, on a stone bench, covered also with blue arras cloth; on which was wrought a design of Robert Alechurch, sub-prior of,

and a considerable benefactor to this church. Near these, under the third arch on the south side, was an organ, long since removed from the church. The font was erected soon after this time, in the centre of Jesus Chapel, which had been newly laid open to the nave: its form is that of a term, elevated on a double plinth, making an ascent to it of two steps; its situation is nearly parallel with the ancient baptistry. The whole is of marble, and the time of its first use appears to have been July 12, 1770. The cloisters received an entire new series of window frames of stone about 1702; the old ones, which were broken in the civil wars, had formerly been enriched with arms and inscriptions painted on their glass. No glazing has hitherto been put up in the new window-frames. The whole of these very essential improvements were effected during the decanal administrations of Dr. Edward Martin, and his successor, Dr. John Waugh. To the care and attention of the succeeding deans this church owes much of its present respectable appearance, in having restored those of its spires that had formerly been damaged, and partly broken down. The windows at the east and west ends of the cathedral have been rebuilt, with the spire of its south-west end, and the entire roof of the church east of the tower has been newly covered. Internally, the Ladies' Chapel has been prepared to receive hereafter a reform in its flooring, similar to that in the nave; the Bishop's Chapel has also been laid open, and its orderly appearance greatly

restored. In describing the east and west great windows of the cathedral, Mr. Green has fallen into a few errors:—he speaks of churches of the city represented in the great east window. The designs represent a few buildings, such as two or three of Warwick Castle, and two of Edgar Tower, but these, however, are fast vanishing. They were executed by Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the architect who erected the windows, and are in black, upon a green ground, and probably were never properly vitrified. The arms of the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter also form a part of the decorations; the rest of this window is composed of stained plain glass, in various designs. The great west window has nothing particular to recommend it to notice; it is formed, as well as the smaller window to the right, of pieces of various colours, totally plain, except the arms of the see, and some other designs unworthy this edifice. The left window, at this end, has some few fragments of old glass, but none of any importance. It was in idea to put up some design commemorative of their Majesties' visit to this city, but it ended only in suggestion.

PRECINCTS OF THE CATHEDRAL.—The cathedral and its precincts make no part of the city, though contiguous to it. Exemption from the least interposition of the civil powers was what all the great monasteries sooner or later obtained; but this of Worcester had a long struggle with the hereditary sheriffs of the county, before its absolute immunity from their officers could be esta-

blished. The Reformation has introduced great changes; it has abolished the right of sanctuary in cathedrals; subsequent laws have weakened the barrier between royal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the precincts of the church are now part of the outer county; but still remain independent of the city, or county interior, being a separate district, under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter. The limit of these precincts, beginning at the Severn, is bounded on the south by a wall, extending from thence between the castle and the deanery, a line from that wall, including part of the eminence or ridge leading from the castle hill to the end of Frog-lane, reaches Edgar's tower-gate; from thence to the Knowles, and, including all the houses on the north side of Edgar-street; on the sanctuary side, it passes through part of a house excluding its fore front; with those of two other houses belonging to the city, being there divided by stones, called monk-stones, of a blue colour; and from thence along Silbury to its upper end, it enters the Leech-street, including all the houses on its south side, to the gate of the Bishop's palace, along which line every house on the sanctuary side have free board and liberty as far as it is marked with blue stones. From the palace-gate the line is continued by a wall belonging to the cathedral, to the charnel-house, including which, it extends westward from thence by the end of the Bishop's garden to the Severn, which river, from thence to the point where the limit began, forms its western boundary.

CHAPTER VII.

Monuments in the Cathedral.

ABOUT the middle of the fourteenth century, the interment of the dead within this cathedral and its cemetery, had become not only difficult to perform, but also dangerous to permit its further continuance. And, notwithstanding the convenience of the charnel house, which had been erected for the purpose of receiving the bones of such as the making of graves for the newly deceased had occasioned to be displaced, and that it had been opened but a century before, such were the annoyances suffered, and the danger to which the health of the monks and citizens were exposed from the custom, that Wulstan de Braunesford, then Bishop of Worcester, issued his ordinance, dated at Hartlebury, April 18, 1349, directing the sacrist, at his direction, to bury such bodies as might be brought to the cathedral or its cemetery for interment, in the burial grounds of St. Oswald's hospital. The Bishop died in the following August, and was buried in the cathedral. By this prudent measure, not only were the monastery and the city relieved from a very alarming evil, but also the parishes of St. Alban, St. Helen, St. Swithin, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, and All Saints, whose

church-yards were very confined, and not equal to the reception of the parochial deceased, were permitted to partake of the same advantage of sepulchre; but without detriment to their respective incumbents, in the article of burial fees, agreeable to an ancient ordinance, established for that purpose in a synod held at Worcester, A. D. 1102, by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. Hence St. Oswald's burying-ground has accumulated that prodigious assemblage of tumulation, which at this time cannot be viewed with indifference by the most cursory beholder. From the cause that no interments have taken place, either in the great cross aisle or the nave, since the present floors of those parts have been laid down, the consequence has been, that the number has increased in the Ladies' Chapel.

MONUMENTS IN OUR LADIES' CHAPEL.—1. Under the great east window, on the right hand, is a mural monument, surmounted with a mitre, to the memory of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. Bishop of Worcester; he died in 1699, aged 64. The long inscription on this tablet was written by Dr. R. Bentley, who was his Lordship's domestic chaplain.

2. On the left side, and under the same window, is an elegant plain monument, to the memory of Dr. Hurd, the last deceased bishop of this see; it consists of a neatly designed pedestal and sarcophagus, surmounted with a mitre and crosier, in relief, of white marble, the ground of which is

grey, with a black marble margin. On the front of the sarcophagus is this inscription :—

“ M. S.

RICHARDI HURD. S. T. P.

EPISCOPI VIGORNIENSIS PER ANNOS FERE XXVII.

QUI OBIIIT XXVIII Maii MDCCCVIII.

Ætatis SUE LXXXVIII.”

On the pannel or base of the pedestal, and in basso relievo, is a cross with a label, breaking the clouds, and a glory above :—near the plynth of this is inscribed

“ ΕΚ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ.”

in gilt sunk letters.—The tomb is guarded by an iron railing.

3. In the space presumed by some to have been the grave of King John, and between two bishops is the effigy of Bishop Hemenhale, much defaced : he is represented in a cumbent posture ;—he died in 1338. His tomb was originally raised in Jesus Chapel ; but, on its being laid open, was taken down, and the figure placed here about the year after the discovery of the body of King John, in the choir.—*Vide that Article.*

4 and 5 are the presumed ancient graves of St. Oswald and St. Wulstan, placed on each side of the doubtful one of King John, and supposed to be now occupied by the remains of Bishop Silvester, and his successor, William de Blois.—They are denoted by the effigies of two bishops, lying at equal distances from the great east window, and are represented as vested for the altar,

and mitred, their right hands lifted up, as giving a blessing, and in their left hands a staff. These are the tombs asserted by Dr. Thomas to belong to the bishops, John de Constantiis and Godfrey de Giffard, but which are now considered by many as the graves of St. Oswald and St. Wulstan.

6. Under the first arch, between the pillars on the north side, is a handsome monument, erected by Bishop Thornborough, in 1627, fourteen years before his death; on the tomb lies his statue, in his episcopal robes, his hands elevated as in prayer; the arch over him is supported by four pillars, on which are several inscriptions. That above the arch on the north side of the tomb, has attracted much notice, but to little purpose.—“In uno 2^o 3^a 4^{or} 10. Non spirans sper” may couch a meaning known to its author, but the application of these mystical numbers being lost, we are but little gratified in having the solution of an enigma proposed to us, where we expect information. He died at Hartlebury, 3d July, 1641, aged 94.

7. Opposite this, and under the first arch, is a fine monument of Dean Eedes, on which his figure is represented, cunibent, his head resting on a double pillow, and his hands joined in the gesture of prayer; at his feet a lion; the top is supported by four Corinthian pillars:—he died in 1604.

8. On the north wall is a small slab, to the memory of Mrs. Walton, with the following inscription:—

" Ex terris

M × S.

Here lyeth buried soe much as
could dye of ANNE, the wife of

IZAAB WALTON,

who was

a woman of remarkable prudence,
and of the *primitive* Piety, her great
and general Knowledge being adorned
with such true *Humility*, and blest
with soe much *Christian Meeknesse*, as
made her worthy of a more memorable
Monument.

She died (*alas that she is dead!*)

the 7th April 1662, aged 52.

Study to be like her."

On the west wall of this aisle, which formed the back of the high altar, were the tombs of Bishops Gauden, Stillingfleet, Fleetwood, and Blandford; and Mrs. Warmestry's monument was also moved at the same time from the middle pillar in the north aisle.—*See these several articles for their present situation.*

9. At the back of the screen, and under a low gothic arch in the middle of the back of the altar in the Ladies' Chapel, is the stone coffin of Philip Hawford, *alias* Bullard, the last Abbot of Evesham, who died 1557. His effigy lies on the coffin in the robes of an abbot, his head is mitred and supported by angels, at his feet a lion, his right hand is held up as blessing, in his left is a staff, not with a cross as a metropolitan's, nor a crosier as a bishop's,

thereby distinguishing him as an abbot; he is represented as having his gloves on, on the back of each a jewel of a large size sculptured on the stone, similar to the real ones originally set in those of King John, on his tomb, while it remained in the Ladies' Chapel. The sides and ends of this tomb have an ornament of quatre foils encircled. 'This beautiful and perfect specimen of ancient sculpture was removed in 1812, when the choir was lengthened, from his grave in the Dean's Chapel.

NORTH AISLE TRANSEPT.—10. At the east end of this aisle is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Rae, the following description of which appeared at the time of its erection :—"The lower part of the pedestal is about eight feet high; in the centre of it is a square inscription table, of white marble, surrounded with a border of jasper; on each side of the border are fluted pilasters of white marble, resting on a base and supporting a cornice, both of veined marble, with handsome mouldings; and beyond the pilasters are proper breaks of the same marble, terminating the sides of the pedestal. Above the cornice of the pedestal, there is a plynth or base of jasper, or Brigada marble, which supports the sarcophagus after mentioned, and from the back part of it rises a pyramid of one entire piece of beautiful dove-coloured marble, ten feet high and about six feet wide at the bottom. Before the lower part of the pyramid stands an elegant sarcophagus of Sienna marble, ornamented with

white feet and mouldings, and having in the front of it another inscription table, also of white marble, and on each side large sepulchral vases or urns of the same.

“From the middle of the sarcophagus rises a small white pedestal, which supports an oval medallion, containing a very beautiful relievo in profile of the bust of this most amiable lady, rather larger than the life, on account of the height at which it is placed, and which is surrounded with white palm branches. On each side, resting on the top of the sarcophagus, is a genius, or boy of the natural size, finely cut in statuary. The one on the right, representing *Celestial Joy*, turns his head upwards, as looking at the medallion, with a countenance expressive of pleasure and admiration, pressing his right hand on his breast, and holding in his left a lamp burning, signifying perpetual light. The other genius, on the left, representing *Terrestrial Mourning*; he weeps and turns his face from the medal, having in his right hand a small sepulchral urn, and his left lifting up drapery, to dry off or receive his tears. At a proper distance above the medallion are two garlands of laurel, cut in white marble, and in junction together, representing the tie of conjugal love; and still higher, and nearer the top of the pyramid, are the arms of the husband and wife, both cut and properly coloured, with the crest and motto, *IN OMNIA PROMPTUS*.”

The whole height of the monument is about seventeen feet, and it is the work of that ingenious

artist, Mr. John Moore, statuary, Berner's-street, London, who cut the much admired statue of Alderman Beckford, lately erected at Guildhall. In the upper table, on the front of the sarcophagus is this inscription:—

“ TO THE MEMORY OF
MARGARET,

The beloved wife of David Rae, of the city of Edinburgh, Esq.
She was the daughter of John Stewart, Esq. son
of Dougal Stewart, Lord Blairhall, and nephew
of James, Earl of Bute, by the Lady Anne, his wife, daughter
of Francis Earl of Moray, and was mother of five
children, four of whom survived her, viz. David,
John, Margaret, and William.”

And, on the base or principal part of this monument—

“ In returning to SCOTLAND, with her husband,
From a visit to her relations in ENGLAND,
while flattered with the hope, how vain !
of soon embracing her tender infants at home,
and accustomed to health and joy,
the fruit and reward of innocence,
she was cut off like a flower in its bloom,
and meekly submitted to the will of
the Almighty ;
who, in this city, put an early period
to the virtuous and valuable life
of this most amiable traveller,
on the 7th day of June, 1770,
at the age of 29 years.

In testimony of an affection which death could not destroy,
and as a tribute to virtues that did honour to her sex,
he who was once supremely happy as her husband,
erected this monument, in the year 1772.”

11. Beneath the east window of the north wall, is the monument of Dorothy, Countess of Middleton, who died 1705, aged 71.

12. Under the second window, on the floor, lies a stone coffin of a lady, removed hither from the charnel-house chapel, Jan. 13, 1636, where it had been placed on the north side, and was the only tomb that chapel could boast. Her figure is lying thereon, of a more than ordinary size; on her head is a coronet, or rather the wreath on which the coronet is placed; at her feet a bracket formed of foliage, which runs round the moulding of the tomb. On her chin she has a wimplet, or muffler, worn only by persons of the greatest quality; her right hand, lying on her breast, is bare, her left has on a glove, in which she holds the other, and is laid over her body; which form, according to the ritual of marriage, signifies a maiden designed for the nuptial state; but who it is is not known.

13. Near this is an ancient tomb of a knight of the holy voyage, armed in mail, with a round helmet and surcoat; his right hand on his sword, which is partly drawn, on his left a long pointed shield, his legs laid across, and at his feet a lion. This tomb was removed hither from the north aisle of the choir; in a window which was over it were the arms of Beauchamp, from whence it was concluded it might be Sir James Beauchamp*.

* Worcester, June 18, 1752. Yesterday the workmen employed in repairing our cathedral, upon taking off the top of an ancient tomb or se-

14. On a small tablet, surmounted by an urn, and fixed to the second pillar from the east, is the following inscription: "To the memory of Jane Rous, who departed this life on the 8th day of Sept. 1789." Her remains are deposited in a vault near this pillar.

15. Under the easternmost arch of the north wall, nearest the window of the choir, parallel with the altar, is the tomb of a prelate, who is represented on it in his sacred vestments, but much defaced; his head lying on a double cushion, supported by angels, and at his feet two lions. The prelate it was designed for, if he were not Walter de Cantelupe, is not known. This tomb has not been noticed either by Abingdon or Thomas.

16. Above this tomb, on the same wall, is fixed a small monument to Mrs. Elizabeth Powel, widow, who died in 1697.

17. Under another arch of the same wall is the tomb of John de Constantiis, who died Bishop of Worcester, A. D. 1198. He is represented mitred and vested, his hands raised as giving a benediction, his head supported by two angels, and at his feet a lion.

palchre in the north aisle, the inscription on which was obliterated, except the date, 1296, found the bones of a man, which, though they are the remains of a person buried about 456 years ago, yet are surprisingly firm, and most of them adhere together in the same position as when first interred, and about the skull and shoulders appears something like coarse sack or sail-cloth, extraordinary fresh. In this tomb was supposed to be interred Sir James Beauchamp, Knt. Templar.

BISHOP'S CHAPEL.—In this chapel is a vast quantity of broken columns, and other gothic delapidatus, and

18. On the east wall is placed the monument of Mr. Henry Bright, a native of Worcester, forty years master of the King's school, and then prebendary of this church: he died in 1626. —This monument 'was removed hither from the west side of the great north pillar of the belfry, to which it was originally fixed, and where the body is deposited. On one side of Mr. Bright's monument is a recess, which probably held holy water.

19. Against its north wall was a handsome tomb of Bishop Parry, with a statue of him cumbent and praying. The head of this figure was broken off, and the monument, now in ruins, much defaced by the rebels in 1643. Over the arch, which is supported by pillars, are the figures of *Time* and *Death*, with an inscription. He died in 1616*.

SOUTH AISLE.—20. Under a monumental arch, beneath the end of Prince Arthur's Chapel, (on the erecting of which the top of the arch was taken down) is the tomb of the Countess of Surrey; she

* There is a portrait of Bishop Parry (painted in the style of Bishops Sandys and Whitgift at the palace), in the possession of Mr. Nash, of Sidbury, whose wife, by her mother's side, was a descendant of the bishop. Mrs. Nash has a china tea-pot and silver cannister, given by Queen Elizabeth to the bishop: on the back of whose portrait, is a Latin and an English inscription. On a corner of the picture are the arms of Parry,—three lozenges between a fess, and over these "*Ætatis* vœ 53, Anni 1614."

is represented lying thereon, having on her head, which rests on a double cushion, a veil, and on her chin a whimplet, or deep muffler, extending over her breast, and holding in her hands a rosary: several escutcheons of arms are dispersed about her, and her kirtle, or inward drapery thus blazoned; Or. a fret gules, and others on her mantle, Or. cheque, gules, and azure, a talbot is couchant at her feet. The arms in her inner garments are Lord Verdon's, and from thence she is reasonably supposed to be of that family; and by those on her mantle being Warren's, Earl of Surrey, that she was Countess of Surrey by marriage.

21. Under another monumental arch, adjoining, and also beneath the chapel of Prince Arthur, is the tomb of Bishop Godfrey Giffard*, who lies interred beneath it, in a stone coffin, near the steps: he died in 1301. This tomb, which was prepared before his death, and originally placed in the corresponding arch on the north side of the altar, was removed from thence hither, and that of John de Constantiis was restored to its place, as before mentioned. The figure of this prelate is laid upon the tomb, pontifically habited and mitred; over his head is a richly-ornamented gothic canopy, in the pediment of which angels are placed to guard his repose; his shoes are studded on the tops with

* Near the tomb of Bishop Giffard, on digging the grave of Richard Solly, in 1803, the sextons discovered, in a broken stone coffin, the body of a bishop, presumed to have been embalmed; but, apprehensive that publishing this might cause confusion, the late Dean ordered it to be covered up, unnoticed.

jewels, the fashion of the times, sculptured upon them. The sides of this, and of the tomb of the Countess of Surrey, are uniformly and richly ornamented with a series of saints, martyrs, and apostles, seated in quatre foils, the spandrills of which are filled with the heads of angels: the style and fashion of this tomb bespeak it a work of superior excellence. On removal, it was most probably curtailed in some of its ancient splendour, more especially about the arch in which it was placed; but from the evidences it still retains, without looking further into its history, it is strange that this tomb, which belongs to the fourteenth century, should be so pertinaciously assigned to a prelate who died 200 years before. The tomb of the Countess of Surrey is evidently of the same age.

22. On the east wall of this chapel was a monument erected for Dean Pedor, which being taken down, another is there erected to the memory of Franciscæ, the wife of Mr. Richard Moystyne: she died in 1678.

23. The next is a handsome raised altar tomb of Dean Willis, president of St. John's College, Oxford: he died 1596. On his tomb was an inscription on brass, stolen away before 1641, and the arms of the deanery of Worcester, and of St. John's College, with his own arms, argent, a chevron, gules, between three willow trees, proper, no longer visible, as a rebus of the name were also on his tomb. A MS. note, by Browne Willis, inserted under the article " Francis Willis," as Dean of

Worcester, in vol. i. p. 658 of his "*Cathedrals*," in the library of Craven Orde, Esq. says, "this tomb at Worcester was repaired by my greatly importuning it, and promise to give somewhat to it, if desired, on coming to Worcester; but this was never demanded, and so the guinea saved. B. W."

24. In the east corner is another altar tomb of Dean Wilson, D. D. whose inscription is on a tablet, fixed on the south wall over it: he died in 1586.

25. Under an arch in the south wall, in a recess, is an ancient tomb, with a cumbent effigy of Sir R. Harcourt, a knight of the crusade, in a helmet, surcoat, and coat of mail, somewhat corresponding in figure, arms, and attitude to that of Sir James Beauchamp; before described: a lion is laid at his feet*.

26. Beneath this, on the floor, is an ancient stone coffin of a lady unknown. Her figure is laid upon it; the coiffure, or head dress, is of a peculiar kind, from which is dependent a veil, on her chin a muffler; over her garments is an outward covering or mantle, held up by her right hand, her left is placed on her breast, holding her cordon, and at her feet a little dog.

* Since Mr. Green wrote, this tomb has been said to be that of Sir Wm. de Harcourt, knight templar, son of Sir Robert and Isabella, daughter and heir of Richard de Gamvil, who brought the manor of Stanton into the Harcourt family; he adhered to King John in the Baron's wars, was in the Holy Land in 1216, was a short time governor of Tamworth Castle, and died in 1219-20. There is a brass plate, with a short inscription on the tomb, placed there by order of the late Lord Harcourt, who presented a short account of Sir Wm. to the late dean.

27. In the centre of this chapel is an ancient tomb of Sir Gryffith Ryce, son of Sir Ryce ap Thomas, as appears by the inscription round its verge; his figure, with his lady's, were of cast brass, inlaid on the top, but now entirely gone;—at their feet were interred their children. Sir Gryffith died A. D. 1522. The date of the decease of Lady Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir John, is defaced.

28. On the west wall is fixed a neat monument to Mrs. Catherine Talbot, wife of Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Oxford and Dean of Worcester: she died 1702.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHOIR.—29. “On the north side of the altar is a very uncouthly compounded monument of Bishop Bullingham; his figure is laid on the tomb, on which the superincumbent wall is most barbarously piled, so that only the head, which is rested on a book, and the upper part of his body, with his arms, appear in one opening of the wall, and his legs in the other. Before that part of the figure which is supposed to be lying under the wall, but which, in fact, cuts it in two, is a tablet with an inscription, over which, to render it uniformly absurd, on a shield, the arms of the bishop are placed on the dexter side, impaling those of the see, completely contrary to all armorial etiquette. In this state lies the good bishop, with his hands elevated, as if imploring a release from the barbarisms that surround him.” This may be all very poetical, but it is not fact. The bishop's

hands are clasped upon a book, which he presses on his breast. An inscription on a stone tablet, over his head, has been overlooked by Dr. Thomas; viz. "All fleshe is grasse, and all the goodliness is as the floure of the fiede."—*Isai, c. xl.* And on the right of this the following :—

" N. 1576 B.

Nicholaus Epvs

Wigorn————

Here borne, here bishop buried here,
A Bullingham by name and stocke,
A man twise married in Gode's seare,
Chief pastor late of Lincoln flocke,
Whom Oxford trayned vp in youth,
Whom Cambridge Doctor did create;
A paynful preacher of the trvth,
He chang'd this lief for happie state.

18 April S. 1756."

An inscription, in memory of this bishop, is also fixed on the other side of the wall, which leads us to suppose that he was interred in the north aisle of the Ladies' Chapel :—he died 1576. "A more ancient monument, probably, of Godfrey de Giffard, appears to have been removed from this place, the traces of which are still visible within the inclosure of the altar and without the Ladies' Chapel."—*Green.*

30. On the left, near this, within an ornamented arch, flanked by two Corinthian pillars, is the effigy of Abigail, wife of Godfrey Goldesburgh, Bishop of Gloucester; she is represented in the

dress of the age, kneeling and praying; she died in 1613.

31. On the right of Bishop Bullingham is a monument, removed here, in 1812, from the middle pillar in the nave, to the memory of Mrs. Cicell Warmstry, widow of William Warmstry, Esq.* registrar of this diocese, as was intimated by a sepulchral stone beneath it: she died 1649. She is here represented in a sculpture near two feet long, wrapt in her widow's veil, cumbent, with her head leaning on her right hand: the muscles of the body are admirably well expressed, the whole intimating the most piteous dejection and emaciating grief. On the top of the monument two figures are seated weeping; above that of the deceased are these words, in Greek, from *Revelations*, xiv. 13, "From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Mr. Green says, "almost all the English cathedrals and conventual churches had one of these skeleton figures, but seldom more; here, however, there were two; this, and one of Mr. John Hawton, removed." In Abingdon I find the following notice of another:—"Under an arch, on the outside of the choir, is the anatomy of a dead man wasted to bones, his robe, a shroud, and under his head a mitre. This is somewhat defaced, yet worser abused when it was turned from a monument to a mantle-tree, but was worthily restored by Mr. Nathaniel Tompkins, who, doubtful where

* There were five tablets to the memory of the Warmstrys.

it first stood, placed it here. It is likely this portraiture was over some prelate, who, being elected, died before he ascended the chair of his dignity, because the mitre is under, not on, his head." Green says, "that in the cathedral of Llandaff is an anatomical figure of a woman,—one of Bishop Fleming, at Lincoln,—one of Archbishop Chichester, (*Qy.* Chichely) at Canterbury,—in the church of Westbury, in Gloucester, one of John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester." He might have added, one also in the church of St. Mary Overie's, Southwark.—See *Antiquarian Itinerary*.

32. On the left of Abigail Goldisburgh's tomb, in a concave oval, is a bust of the celebrated Bishop Gauden, D. D. as large as life, who died 1662, aged 57: he is holding in his right hand a book, presumed, by Mr. Green, to be the *Icon Basilike*. I find Abingdon positively says, "a book in his hand, whereon is inscribed Εἰκὼν Βασιλική."

33. In a space included between the distance of ten and thirteen feet from the north side wall of the altar, and one foot within its inclosure, the body of William, the gallant Duke of Hamilton, slain at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, lies interred.

34. On the south side of the choir, and parallel with the altar, is the chapel or mausoleum of Prince Arthur, elder brother of King Henry VIII. The tomb, in which the body is deposited, is of Purbeck marble, throughout decorated with the arms of England and France quarterly, painted on

the several dies of its sides and ends in quatre foils; and, on the verge of its covering stone, the original inscription has been restored, as follows, in old English:—" Heere lyeth buried Prince Arthur the first, begotten sonne of the righte renowned King Henry the seaventhe, which noble Prince departed out of this transitory life att the castle of Ludlowe, in the seaventeenthe yeere of his father's rangne, and in the yeere of our Lorde God, one thousande five hundred and two." The heart of the prince was buried in the chancel of the church of Ludlow, but the inscription, which was put up against the north wall, has been white-washed over, and thence forgotten. The heart was some years since taken up in a silver box, and was found to be double, or, as it is there called, twinney; the box was embezzled by the sexton, who was punished for the breach of trust by a dismissal from his place. This mausoleum is an elegant specimen of that class of structure called the gothic style: it was erected A. D. 1504. Its form is an oblong square, situated immediately in the space of the south sectional pillars of the upper cross aisle, at that end of the high altar where its entrance is provided. An altar was placed in its inside, at the east end, beneath the figure of a dead Christ, at the foot of the tomb; here prayers were offered by the devout for the repose of the soul of the deceased prince. To the service of this altar, it is not improbable that the affection of Henry VII. had provided a priest to administer

religious duties, and a suitable endowment for his support; there is, however, no proof of this.

The general design of this chapel is the history of the union of the two contending parties, the white and the red rose. The meek and pious Henry VI. is placed in contact with the impetuous Edward IV. foes in the senate and the field, at peace in their sepulchres; between which is the mediator with God, "for peace and good-will towards men." The figures of these kings have not many years been visible; they were only discovered in the year 1788. We extract the following, from an account of this chapel laid by Valentine Green before the Society of Antiquaries: "I was struck with the appearance of that part of its east end which had ever been considered as a ruin, the consequence of the severe visitation of that city by the Oliverians, after the battle of Worcester, in 1651. That blank of rude plastering, formed of the coarsest kind of mortar, and occupying nearly one third of the whole facade, had not hitherto met with the attention it merited; and I began to imagine that it must be a covering of some work of ancient art. The remarks I had made were communicated to the late Hon. and Rev. Dean St. John, whom I accompanied to this chapel, and, on breaking some part of the mortar with a pen-knife, it struck on the breast-plate of a dead Christ, part of which was covered with gilding, a distinction on the ancient sculptures which occurs but in very few instances in this cathedral, except in armorial

bearings. Before, however, I proceeded farther, I requested a drawing might be taken of the chapel in its then state: as soon as this was done, the dean and chapter ordered the niches to be laid open; which was accordingly done, with the greatest care, when the following figures were produced:—

“ 1st. A religious character, on whose right shoulder was a cross, having the end broken off, leaving it in the shape of a T.

“ 2d. A king, crowned, in his regal vestments, and at his feet an animal.

“ 3d. Centre niche; a mutilated figure of a dead Christ, the head and hands gone, and the lower extremities much injured; on the body are represented red spots, expressive of the blood which had issued from his wounds. The drapery, in which this figure is placed, is upheld by two angels, represented near the top of the niche, and is partly gilt.

“ 4th. Another king, crowned, and in his royal robes.

“ 5th. A figure in armour, much mutilated; the arms and the right leg gone. At the feet of this figure are the remains of an animal, sufficient to shew that it was meant as a dragon, and to establish an inference that St. George was the character meant to be represented. The portraits of the kings are presumed to be those of Henry VI. and Edward IV.”

Of the internal ornaments of this chapel, the

east end, where once an altar stood, was some time graced with rare imagery work. 'Here,' says Abingdon, 'are now painted, France and England, quartered within the garter, supported with a dragon and a greyhound, all covered with an imperial crown; and under, *Vivat Regina*: it is also garnished about with red crosses, inclosing the white; and next, the same arms, also quartered, with a label of three, argent, supported by two stags, proper, tyred, and unguled; Or. and over all a prince's crown, the vest adorned with ostrich feathers, the badges of Wales, within princely crowns.' Two displays of royal arms were therefore painted on the same canvass or pannel, the first belonging to Queen Elizabeth, and the other to Prince Arthur, her uncle.

From what Abingdon has stated, as above, it appears that the statues had been hid from public view before he took his account of the chapel, and that he had never seen them, but had received information that "rare imagery work had formerly graced that part of it." The mutilation of the figures appears to have been anterior to their being covered up, as near three parts of a bushel of their fragments have been found, mixed with the mortar, and placed in the different cavities about them; among which, painted in black upon the stone, was the following part of an inscription: **Epitaph.** The altar, which Abingdon has noticed to have been in this chapel, was placed underneath the centre niche, at the feet of the dead Christ, and opposite

the foot of the prince's tomb; it was destroyed at the time the figures were covered up, and when the painted arms he has described were placed before that plastering which was lately removed. So long as that period of Queen Elizabeth's reign in which she assumed the decided independent government of the church, have these statues been secluded from observation, and this elegant structure bereft of its highest ornament."

35. *The Tomb of King John.*

"Now," sayeth Abingdon, "to come to the Monuments; of which I will begin with his first, who is the ancientest in *England*, of all his Majesty's Royal and Lineal Ancestors; from *William the Conqueror*,—King *John* I mean; for *Henry the First*, although he was interred in his magnificent Abby, at *Reading*, yet is he involved in the Ruins and deformed Heaps of that confused Chaos. Hither was the Body of this King, when he had closed his Eyes in that turbulent Night of this Realm, conducted by his faithful Subject and Servant, that glorious Son of *England*, *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*. In the midst of the Choir, on a fair railed Marble Monument, lieth his Portraiture in his Royal Ornaments, wearing a Crown on his Head, wherein is written *JOHANNES REX ANGLIÆ*; in his right Hand a Sceptre, now broken, his left on his Sword hanging by his Side, at his Feet a Lion. Or. and below in Eight several Panes, Gules, three Lions passant gardant, Or. So shineth he all in Gold, between two Bishops crossing him,

signifying, I think, *St. Oswald* and *St. Wolstan*, beneath whose two Sepulchres, or Shrines, he bequeathed his Body to Rest; for towards the North, under the Wall of the Choir, *St. Oswald*, Archbishop of *York* and Bishop of *Worcester*, was buried, where remaineth now a plain Marble Stone; unless that were his Tomb, which Monument being railed on the Outside of the same Wall, resembleth a Bishop vested for the Altar, with his Mitre on his Head, supported with two Angels, and a Lion at his Feet, all under an Arch and somewhat defaced; and on the *South* and outward Wall of the Choir, answerable to this, is *St. Wolstan's* raised Monument, representing a Bishop, with a rich Mitre, and gloriously vested in his Pontificalibus, at his Head and Feet Angels, and on the Side of the Tomb *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, with other Saints, on several Panes engraved; and to shew the Excellency of this ancient Work, all this is cut out of one Marble. Over this riseth aloft Prince *Arthur's* curious Chapel." We have quoted this far from Abingdon, in order to shew how far he agrees with Green; who says, "In the choir, near the ascent of the high altar, lies King John; the inscription, *Johannes Rex*, &c. is now entirely defaced; the point of his sword is received into the mouth of a couchant lion at his feet*. This figure is as large as life, on each side

* We may date the time of the erection of this effigy about the middle of the 13th century; it was, according to Mr. Walpole, the work of Cavallini, an Italian sculptor, patronized by Edward I. and might possibly, as Mr. Gough asserts, be the portrait of that king.—See *Stukeley's Itinerary*.

of him are *small* cumbent images of the bishops St. Oswald and St. Wulstan, of one stone of fine grey marble; they are represented with censors, as censuring him. King John died, Oct. 19, 1215, in the 51st year of his age; being rather corpulent, his bowels were taken out and buried at Croxton Abbey, a house of monks, of the order called Premonstratensis, in Staffordshire, the abbot of which was his physician, and who embalmed him; his body, according to his desire, was interred in this church, having on a monk's cowl; which was deemed in those days a good passport through the purgatorial regions.—See *an Account of the Death, &c. of King John, at Swinhead, under the head*—ROYAL VISITS. The tomb is a cenotaph, and there is no longer a railing, as mentioned by Abingdon.

“THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF KING JOHN.—Among the various circumstances which eventually produced the discovery of the body of King John to have been deposited in the tomb in the choir of the cathedral church of Worcester, the following, as the most prominent, are conceived necessary to be stated.—In the course of Mr. Green's researches in his history of this cathedral, and a minute examination of its fabric and monumental remains, he was led to adopt the opinions of the most learned of our antiquaries, who appear to have joined in a conclusion, that, although the original interment of King John had taken place in the Ladies' Chapel of that cathedral, be-

tween the sepulchres of the saints, Oswald and Wulstan, before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, yet, that the effigy of the king, at the time of the Reformation, was removed from his grave and laid upon the tomb which had been newly erected in the choir to receive it, and that this was done without removing the body, which was conjectured to have been left in its original state of sepulture, in the Ladies' Chapel. These conclusions, deduced from the accounts and authorities of Leland, Abingdon, Dr. Stukely, Browne Willis*, Mr. Garbet, Mr. Gough, Dr. Nash, and others, had been opposed by Dr. Thomas and Mr. Dougharty; the first affirming the interment of King John to have been in the choir, in the place on which the tomb now stands; and the last, that the royal body remained within the tomb: after weighing these opposite opinions with the most scrupulous attention, and proving, by actual admeasurement, the assertion of Dr. Thomas, "that graves could be made there," to be erroneous; and that Mr. Dougharty had asserted that which it would seem he had not actually examined; and also that what he advanced was invalidated by another respectable authority, which states, from what must have been imagined the result of careful inspection, "that no bones were found in the sepulchre." Thus warranted by ancient and modern testimony, and strongly forti-

* Here, in the middle, above the stalls, stands King John's tomb, whose corpse, if interred here, must be enclosed in it above ground, since there can be no grave dug in this part.—*Willis's Cathedrals*.

fied by personal investigation ; together with a modern altar tomb, of the precise form and style of embellishment of that of Prince Arthur in the adjoining chapel, and probably the work of the same artists, it was felt, that without better proof to the contrary, it would have been a presumption, favouring too much of pertinacity, to have asserted that the remains of King John were first deposited there, or that any other sign of him was to be expected, out of his grave in the Virgins' Chapel, than the effigy of his person, cumbent, on the cenotaph in the choir. The principle of those opinions had been adopted by Mr. Green so early as 1764, and then made public, in the first edition of the *Survey of Worcester*, and, in 1788, personally discussed with the Hon. and Rev. Dr. St. Andrew St. John, then Dean of Worcester, who was induced, from what then passed on the subject, to adopt the resolution of opening the tomb to ascertain the fact ; but his death, which happened previous to the publication of the second edition of the *History of Worcester*, preventing the intended search, those conjectures, with much auxiliary and concurrent support, were again avowed, and have again been published. To the Rev. Dr. Arthur Onslow, the late Dean of Worcester, Mr. Green ventured to suggest the idea of removing the tomb of King John, in the event of the improvements projected, and which have since taken place, in the internal arrangement of the cathedral. As a measure of expediency, its removal had long been the wish of

many, thereby to restore the orderly conduct of the devotional services of the church, subjected to much annoyance by the then position of the tomb, exactly in the approach to the altar. The caprices of modern reformation having no share in the projected arrangement, much less the unnecessary and indecent disturbance of royal inhumation,—useful accommodation, and the attainment of decorous order, suitable to the solemn purposes of the place, being the ultimate objects in view, on Monday, the 17th July, 1797, the taking down of the tomb of King John was proceeded upon in the following order*.

On the removal of the royal effigy, and the stone slab on which it had been laid, and which had been broken in two in some former operations about the tomb, the objects first presented to view within it were two partition walls of brick†, raised to assist in the support of the side and end pannels to carry the weight of the slab and effigy. The spaces be-

* "On the 17th July, 1797, the workmen were ordered to remove the tomb of King John, and, as part of my duty, I attended the men at six o'clock in the morning. Oh! what a treat for the antiquarian! And, fortunately for them and Mr. Green, that I took my rule, pen, ink, and paper to put down every thing that presented itself to us, otherwise it would have been impossible to have obtained it accurately, had I not done this before it was made known. Having made every observation I thought necessary, I sent one of the men with a message to the Dean, who came to view the body, and gave orders to admit gentlemen and ladies to see it, but that one of the sextons should be present. The crowd became so great, we were forced to open the doors to them, and it was five o'clock before we could leave the church or shut the doors."—*Vide Jeal's (Sexton) MS.*

† "Of stone and brick,"—*Jeal.*

between these walls, and between them and the ends of the tomb, were filled up with the rubbish of bricks and mortar. On taking down the pannel at the head, and one on each side, and clearing out the rubbish, two strong elm boards, originally joined by a batten nailed at each end of them, but which had dropped off and left the boards loose*, were next discovered, and upon their removal, the stone coffin, of which they had formed the covering, containing the entire remains of King John, became visible†.

Having thus far made use of Mr. Green's words relative to the state of the skeleton of King John, we shall proceed to correct those inadvertencies which he has fallen into, and which we are thoroughly enabled to do, from the very polite assistance afforded us by Mr. Sandford, Surgeon, of Worcester; that gentleman, as Mr. Green justly observes, being convened with the Dean and Chapter, &c. on the opening of this tomb. We shall keep Mr. Sandford's remarks wholly distinct from those obligingly sent us by another gentleman, present on the same occasion, on whose accuracy we can depend, as also the memoranda of the late Mr. Jeal, sexton of the cathedral, who made his notes

* "The boards were firm and strong."—*Jeal*.

† The elm boards were evidently not the original covering of the coffin, which no doubt had been of stone, and which a tradition, very current in Worcester at the time the tomb was inspected, reports was broke open some 60 or 70 years previous; at that time these elm boards were in all probability substituted for the original stone lid. K.

before the Dean and Chapter were admitted, and consequently before the crowd of people were so great as to prevent a minute inspection, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions.

Description of the Skeleton, &c. of King John, as drawn up by Mr. Sandford.

The body, or rather the skeleton, was found to have been adjusted in the stone coffin, precisely in the same form as the figure on the tomb, but the skull, which was loose, instead of being placed with the face in the usual situation, presented the foramen magnum, or that opening from which the spine proceeds, turned upwards; or, in simple terms, the skull was detached or lying on its crown*. The lower part of the os frontis was so much perished as to have become nearly of an even surface, with the bottoms of the sockets of the eyes. The upper jaw contained four teeth, in very good preservation, and free from caries,—two of them were dentes morales, and two biscùpides. The lower jaw was separated from the skull, and found near the right elbow; the coronoid processes were very perfect, as well as the condyles; there were no teeth in this jaw; the ulna of the left arm was detached from the skeleton, and lying obliquely on the breast; the ulna of the right

* “ Mr. Stafford, the present sexton, who was present at the opening of the tomb, assured me that the skull was found lying nearly on the right shoulder, where it was placed, as Mr. S. describes it, by some one before the Dean and others were admitted.

arm lay nearly in its proper place, but the radius of each arm, and the bones of each hand, were missing; the bones of the ribs, pelvis, &c. were so much covered with dust, and the foldings of the decayed robe, as not to be clearly distinguishable; part of the tibia of the right leg lay in nearly its proper position, and was exposed to view; the knee of this limb *appeared* to have been contracted*, and not lying so strait down as the left. The bones of the toes were in good preservation, more particularly those of the right foot. The rest of the bones, more especially those of the lower extremities, were nearly perfect, and on the whole appeared to lay as they might naturally have done in the living subject. Some large pieces of mortar were found with the skeleton in the stone coffin†, and vast quantities of dry skins of maggots‡: these are supposed to have been produced by some part of the original body having gone into putrefaction (a circumstance imagined sometimes to have happened notwithstanding the precaution of embalming) previous to its removal. The bowels and heart of King John were

* Could this have been occasioned by any adventitious circumstance?

† "If mortar it was remarkably white and very fine."—*Jeal*.

‡ The durability of these little semi-transparent animal substances was absolutely surprising; they bore some resemblance to the covering, taken from the tail part of the shrimp, but not more than a quarter of the size. It is reported that some person intruded in this skin a live maggot, which he used as a bait in fishing, and from this originated the silly tale of a person fishing with one of the maggots found in the body of King John.

buried in Croxton Abbey, in Staffordshire, the abbot of which had been his physician, and performed the operation of embalming him.—See *Holinshed*. Thus the maggots, having remained undisturbed, were, upon the present discovery, seen in such great numbers: or, that some part of the dress, being of leather, they might have been produced by the natural putrefaction of that animal substance. The skeleton measured 5 feet 6 inches and a half*.

THE DRESS in which the body of the King was found, appears also to have been similar to that in which his figure is represented on the tomb, excepting the gloves on its hands, and the crown on its head, which on the scull in the coffin was found to be the celebrated monk's cowl, which was whole, in which he is recorded to have been buried, as a passport through the Regions of Purgatory. This sacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very closely, and had been tied † or buckled under the chin by two straps, parts of which remained, but the buckles or clasps, which were probably of great value, were gone. The body was covered with a robe, reaching from the neck nearly to the feet ‡; it had some of its embroidery still remain-

* Although the body measured 5 feet 6½ inches, and the coffin 5 feet 7 inches at the longest extremity within, there is no reason to suppose he could be so tall by several inches. K.

† Certainly not tied.—*Jeal*.

‡ Mr. Stafford informs me it was so strong, as with difficulty it could be rent. This statement and that of Mr. Jeal is corroborated by Mr. Sandford.

ing near the right knee ; it was apparently of crimson damask, and of strong texture : its colour, however, was so totally discharged from the effect of time, that it is but conjecturally it can be said to have been of any, but what has now pervaded the whole object ; namely, a dusky brown ;—the cuff of the left arm, which had been laid on the breast, remained. In that hand a sword *, in a leather scabbard, had been placed as on the tomb, parts of which, much decayed, were found at intervals down the left side of the body, and to the feet, as were also parts of the scabbard, but in a much more perfect state than those of the sword. The legs had on a sort of ornamented covering, which was tied round at the ancles, and extended over the feet, where the bones were visible through the decayed parts ; the string about the left ancle still remained †.

The upper part of those coverings could not be traced, and it is undecided whether they should be termed boots, or whether they were a part of the under dress, similar to the modern pantaloons. It would have been fortunate had it been determined whether they were of leather, or of what

* The fragments of the sword scarcely retained the appearance of ever having been metal, being corroded completely through, and reduced to a kind of soft brown earth ; or, as Butler observes,

“ Had eat into itself for lack

“ Of somebody to hew and hack.” K.

† The feet were in a wrapping of the same as the under robe, and tied round the leg with a lace of the same.—*Jean's MS.*

sort of drapery; most probably composed of undrest leather.

THE COFFIN is of the Higley stone of Worcestershire, white, and chissel levelled; wholly dissimilar in its kind to either that of the foundation of the tomb, its pannels, covering, or figure of the king. A very considerable fracture runs through it, in an oblique direction, one foot six inches from the left shoulder, to two feet nine inches from the right. The coffin is laid upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it: its original covering is that stone out of which the effigy of the king is sculptured, and now lying on the tomb, the shape of which is exactly correspondent with that of the stone coffin, and its extreme dimensions strictly proportionate to its purpose.

Measures.

	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Depth of the cavity of the stone coffin in which the body is contained.....	0	9
Ditto of the circular part, containing the head	0	6½
Ditto of the outside of the coffin	1	0
Thickness of the sides, ends, and bottom	0	3
Length inside	5	7
Extreme length outside	6	1
Breadth at the head.....	2	2
—— at the feet	1	0
Length of the original cover or lid of the stone coffin	6	4
Breadth at the head	2	5
Breadth at the feet	1	2

REMARKS BY GREEN.—"It hath already been said, that the foregoing discovery of the remains

of King John had resulted from the strong assumptions of conjecture, founded on the opinions of former antiquaries of established character, and supported by those of others of the present times, asserting that the original sepulchre and interment of the royal body was in the Ladies' Chapel of this cathedral ; nor has the least circumstance, from the recent disclosure of it in the tomb in the choir, arisen to invalidate those opinions and conjectures. Let then the reader form in his imagination the stone coffin, in which the remains of the king now repose, to be let into the floor of the Ladies' Chapel, between the figures of the two bishops already laid there, and so deep as to have its top level with the pavement ; and let him also suppose the sculptured figure of the king, now lying on the tomb, placed on the coffin as its covering, and which would apparently seem laid on the floor ; he will then have the entire ancient sepulchre of King John, as originally constructed in that chapel, fully before his mind's eye. Those of the two prelates are precisely of the same fashion, laid the same depth in the earth, and in nothing different but the sculptures, and the kind of stone of which they are formed. It is presumed, from the abundant evidences apparent on the view of the royal body and its appendages, that they have unquestionably undergone a translation since the time of their original interment in this cathedral: the change in the position of the skull, the displacing of the jaws, the loss of the bones of the hand, and the radii of

both arms; the mutilations of the sword and its scabbard, and the broken fragments of the mortar upon and below the abdomen, the large fracture, supposed to be entirely through the stone coffin, and lastly, the tomb itself, of modern construction, paired indeed, but not matched, with the ancient form, form together a testimonial phalanx of evidence much too strong to be resisted, with a view to prove, that the place in which the body is now found deposited, is not that of its first interment." The impatience of the multitude to view the royal remains became so ungovernable as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity with some degree of precipitancy: on the evening of Tuesday, July 18, 1797, the day after it had been taken down, and the royal remains laid open to the view of some thousands of spectators, who crowded to the cathedral to see it, the tomb of King John was completely restored and finally closed.

The difficulty of giving a clearer representation, by an engraving, of the position of the skull of King John, has prevented us from attempting what would rather add to the obscurity of that which we should attempt more clearly to explain. It will be seen by this statement of Mr. Sandford's, "the lower jaw, and not the upper jaw, was displaced from the skull, and found near the right elbow. here was no appearance of grey hairs under the covering of the head, nor any toe

nails visible*, and this is corroborated by Mr. Jeal's MS.

Since drawing up of the above account, we have met with the following notice among Mr. Jeal's papers, and which has never been published:—"On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1793, in the presence of the Dean, his son, Mr. Andrew St. John, Mr. Kilvert, Mr. Plumtree, and Dr. Layard, the stone was removed under which it is supposed King John was buried. Upon removing this stone we discovered a heap of bones, in about half the length of a stone coffin, the upper or head part having been mostly taken away. One stone, which had the appearance of being the head stone, was placed at the upper end of this half coffin, the head and other bones were put into this half coffin, but there were no remains of lead, wood, or any thing else. Upon examining the ground, I found, close to this half coffin, the end of a brick vault; in which, perhaps, the daughter of Bishop Maddox was buried. I have measured the length of the vault in which the bishop was buried, and from the feet of that to this half stone coffin, and find it exactly the same length: from this I conclude that, in order to make this vault, they took away part of this stone coffin, which accounts for the bones being put towards the feet. Near the monument of Dean Eades, on the pavement, is the effigy of a bishop. The ground being hollow, we examined a little into that, and

* "No grey hairs; it must be a part of the stuff of which the cap was made. No nails on the toes, nor mortar."—*Jeal's MS.*

found the effigy covered a stone coffin, in which are bones; but, as no part of it was removed, I cannot ascertain if they lay in a regular order; if they do, there can be no doubt but the body was buried there. From the circumstance of finding this stone coffin, covered only by the effigy, and the half stone coffin before mentioned, covered only by a stone, I am inclined to think, that before the altar was removed from under the east window, the effigy only of King John, now in the choir, covered this half, but then whole, stone coffin; and that, upon removing the altar, the effigy was removed to where it now is, and the present stone put down, but removed to make a vault for Miss Maddox."

Monuments in the Great Cross Aisle.

36. In the north transept of this aisle, and against the east wall, where formerly stood the altar of the holy cross, is a monument erected to the memory of Dr. John Hough, bishop of the diocese. He is represented the size of life, habited in his robes, which are disposed in a bold, free, and graceful manner, and seated in an easy dignified attitude, as rising from a reclining posture, on a sarcophagus, which is formed of black marble with yellow veins; his right elbow is resting on some books, and his hands joined in the act of devotion: the position of his head is inclined towards the left shoulder, and somewhat elevated; the countenance highly expressive of quick sense and

religious hope. Beneath, to the right of the prelate, is the figure of *Religion*, standing on the top of the base of the monument, having in her right hand the *Bible* open, which she supports against her hip; her left hand is employed in supporting a part of the drapery falling from the bishop, which, it appears, would otherwise intercept her view, and also that of the spectator of the basso relievo, on the face of the sarcophagus. The figure of *Religion* is here viewed in profile, standing at due angle with the whole: the gentle stooping of her body, as if more minutely inspecting the above story, is most happily expressed. The centre of gravity is seated on the right foot, supported by the stress of the left hand against the drapery, as before described; the left foot, touching only with the toes, is no sort of support to it. This attitude, though intricate, is amazingly easy; her aspect has the sweetness and complacency which should accompany pure religion, yet tempered here with the appearance of concern, as though she felt the removal of an advocate whom she had tried and approved. The subject of the bass-relief, represents the High Commission Court, held in the hall of Magdalen College, Oxford, Friday, Oct. 21, 1687, before Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, Wright, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Jenner, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, as visitors appointed by James II. to remove Dr. Hough from the Presidency of the college, to which he had been duly elected by the fellows, and confirmed

by the Bishop of Winchester, appointed by the statutes of the foundation visitor of that college. The composition is formed of two groups of figures, most expressively characteristic of their opposite interests in the scene: the first, to the left, consists of the three tools of tyranny already named, seated on the bench, imperious and overbearing; the second represents Dr. Hough, at the head of the fellows of his college, attired in their academic habits, making his defence. "The figure of Hough," says a writer, "is so extremely characteristic, and the countenance so perfectly expresses the sentiments with which his mind must have been impressed, that, without knowing the particulars of the event which the sculpture records, every one may discern he is a man arraigned, whose consciousness of right makes him bold but not insolent. This group is judiciously connected with the first, by the introduction of a secretary, seated at a table, minuting down the order of the proceedings, as directed by the principal commissioner, the Bishop of Chester;—the principal figures in this subject are about eight inches high. Opposite the figure of *Religion* is seated a naked boy, weeping, his left hand employed in rubbing his eyes; the right hand of the little genius supports an oval of black marble, on whose plane is a profile head of the bishop's lady, in demi relievo, with this inscription round it, in gold letters, "*By me she was most entirely beloved, and by all other persons esteemed and valued for her good understanding,*"

sweet and even temper, courteous and easy carriage, unblamable life, and prudent and exemplary conduct in every condition and circumstance."—*Jo. Worcester.*

Beneath the subject, in basso relievo, is placed the arms of the see of Worcester, impaling those of his Lordship, and surmounted by the mitre, from each side of which are extended wings. The memory of a Hough required the hand of a Roubilliac, to hand down the memory of a man so deservedly worthy the notice of posterity; and the artist has exerted the whole strength of his talents to commemorate the first of bishops. Of the private as well as public virtues of this excellent prelate, the record entered on his monument, by the pen of the late Dr. Tottie, Archdeacon of Worcester, will form the most correct as well as the most concise account our pages will allow us to indulge in, as a faithful picture of the man :—

SACRED TO POSTERITY

Be the virtues of the most excellent Prelate,

DR. JOHN HOUGH,

The ever-memorable President of Magdalen College, Oxon,

In the Reign of K. James II^d.

Called forth to this dangerous & important station

For his Learning, Prudence, Piety ;

He maintained it in the day of Trial

With Ability, Integrity, Dignity*.

* Dr. Nash says, " In the Inscription on Bishop Hough's monument, and in the copy printed by Mr. Green, is a small deviation from the original MS. now before me, written by Dr. Tottie, Archdeacon of Worcester. In the ninth line it is engraved *Dignity*, which in the MS. is better written *Fortitude*.

Firm in the defence of the invaded Rights of his College,
 How providentially for this Church & Nation
 He opposed the rage of Popish Superstition & Tyranny,
 Let the ANNALS of ENGLAND testify.
 In happier times
 He was advanced to be a guardian of the Religion & Liberties
 of his Country.
 In honourable testimony of his eminent services to both,
 Was made Bishop of Oxford, A. D. 1690 ;
 Was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, A. D. 1699 ;
 To the see of Worcester, A. D. 1717.
 In his faithful administration of the Pastoral office,
 By prudent government, by impartial affection,
 By persuasive example,
 He was honoured and beloved,
 And left to each successour a well-regulated diocese,
 In every condition and relation.
 From the influence of a lively faith,
 From the overflowings of a benevolent heart,
 It was the business & pleasure of his life
 To serve God & to do good.
 His benefactions to Magdalen College, & to his Episcopal
 houses,
 Are illustrious & lasting monuments of his munificence ;
 Yet much were they excelled by the nobler instances
 Of his diffusive unbounded Charity.
 His courteous affability & engaging condescension
 Were the delight of the numerous partakers
 Of his generous hospitality.
 Grace was in his address & dignity in his deportment ;
 In conversation—Propriety & pureness of Language ;
 In writing—Ease & Elegance of Style,
 Embellished
 The Justness, the Delicacy, the Humanity, the Piety of his
 Sentiments.
 Blest with uninterrupted health & tranquillity of mind,

Happy in his life & in his death,
 Full of Honour & full of days,
 In the 93d year of his age, & the 53d of his Consecration,
 In the consciousness of a well-spent life,
 In sure & certain Hope of a joyful Resurrection,
 He expired without a groan.

He was the son of John Hough, Citizen of London, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Byrche, of Leacroft, in the county of Stafford, Esq. and married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Walshall, in the county of Warwick, Esq. by Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Lacon, of West Coppice, in the county of Salop, Esq. She was the relict of Sir Charles Lee, of Billesley, in the county of Warwick. He was born April 12, 1651, and died May 8, 1743. She was born July 20, 1659, and died Nov. 12, 1722: both lie interred in our Lady's Chapel.

This monument was erected at the expense of Mr. John Byrche, the Bishop's executor.

The whole is finished with a pyramid of fine grey marble as its ground, and the monument is happily fixed at a due distance from the north window of the great cross aisle, so that the effect of the *claro obscuro* is thereby rendered very beautiful; its height is about twenty-four feet.

An ancient stone, near to the north wall of the great cross aisle, near to Dr. Hough's monument, was conjectured to have lain over the remains of Wm. de Molendinis, who, according to the *Worcester Annals*, died in 1296, before he had finished the eastern part of St. Oswald's church, which he had

raised from the ground, and was buried before the altar of St. Crucis, or Holy Cross, to which he had given vessels for its use, and an annual rent for lights. When this cathedral was under repair, in 1752, on taking off the top of a tomb, or stone coffin, the inscription of which was obliterated, excepting the date, " 1296," the bones were found firm, most of them adhering together in the same posture as when interred, and about the scull and shoulders appeared something like a sacking, or sack-cloth, very fresh.

37. On the west wall, and opposite to Bishop Hough's monument, is a handsome and well-designed monument to the memory of another patriot, Sir Thomas Street, Knight, in a square recess, surmounted with a pediment, placed upon the plynth or base of which is an urn with his coat of arms, from which a cherub has withdrawn a festooned drapery; the child holds the wand and Cap of Liberty in his left hand. At the feet of the urn, on the right, lays the ensigna of Justice, and on the left a book, open, on which is inscribed " Articuli MAGNÆ CHARTÆ LIBERTATEM." On the plynth of the monument is the following inscription, in a tablet of black marble, in gold letters:—

" In the cloister of this cathedral are interred the remains of Sir THOMAS STREET, Knight, who was for many years town clerk of the City of Worcester, and from a just regard of the citizens chosen to represent them in Parliament; being after-

wards deservedly advanced to the degree of Sarjeant at Law, by the favour of King Charles II. he was appointed a judge in the Welch circuit, some short time after, a baron of the Exchequer, and from thence was removed to the King's Bench. With great reputation, and greater integrity, he fulfilled every office of an upright judge; and when, in the succeeding reign of an impolitic and no less unhappy prince, power, set in opposition to the laws, had well nigh subverted the state, he alone of all the judges had the courage to withstand the unconstitutional attempts of the Court.—In him, at all times and on every occasion, his country found a strenuous assertor of her civil and religious rights, and an exemplary pattern of all virtue. He died the 8th day of March, 1696, in the 70th year of his age.

“To perpetuate the memory and bring anew to light the character of his illustrious ancestor, Edward Combe caused this monument to be erected, in the year of our Lord 1774.”

The whole reflects great credit on the talents of Wilton, who executed this sculpture.

38. Next to the monument of Sir John Street, is a neat mural tablet, sacred to the memory of

ELEANOR MONTGOMERY,

Widow of

Alexander Montgomery, of Balleylock, in the County of
Menaghan, in Ireland,

Which county, with undeviating integrity for forty years
He faithfully represented in Parliament.

Her talents and attainments were various and eminent;

Her manners dignified and amiable;

Her piety fervent and sincere.

She departed this life on the 14th day of September, 1815,

In the 92d year of her age.

This monument was erected

By her affectionate daughters,

Sydney and Anna Maria Montgomery,

39. Next to this, and under the north window, is a handsome tablet monument, surmounted by an urn, bearing the arms of *St. John* impaling *Chace*,—

To the Memory

Of the Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D. D.
Second son of John, tenth Lord St. John, of Bletsoe,

Dian of this Cathedral;

who died March 23d, 1795, aged 64.

This monument, the last mark of filial affection,
was erected by his Son, A. S.

40. On the east wall, and over the crypt door, is a mural monument, with a small vase, to the memory of Dean Evans, thus inscribed:—

M. S.

THOMAS EVANS, S. T. P.

Archidiaconi Vigorniensis.

Ecclesie hujusce Præbendarii

Sancti hominis præbique

Singularis prudentiæ

Et comitatis suavisimæ,

Qui post annos octo et octoginta

Bene placide, que actos

Mort ob.

Præ Id. Aug.

MCCCCXV.

41. On the same wall of the south transept, where anciently stood the altar of St. Simon and St. Jude, is the monument of Bishop Maddox, corresponding in size with that of Bishop Hough; but here the comparison, as a work of art, goes

no farther. The scale on which it has been executed, with an evident intention that it should form a companion to Roubilliac's sublime production, evinces the liberality with which it was undertaken, as an honourable testimony of respect to the venerable prelate it commemorates. It has, on a pannel of the base, the following inscription:—

MAY THIS MARBLE

Record to future times

The excellent endowments and beneficent virtues
of Dr. ISAAC MADDOX, Bishop of this diocese;
An exact Knowledge of the constitution of this national Church,
And an active Zeal for its support and Prosperity,
Manifested on a variety of occasions,
And especially in writing a judicious *Vindication*
Of the plan of the Reformation adopted by Q. Elizabeth,
Eminently, qualified him for the prelacy;
All the extensive and important duties of which function
He perfectly understood and conscientiously discharged,
With Fervour, Prudence, and Integrity.

The Love of his Country

(The ruling passion of his truly English heart)

Urged him to promote with unwearied care

Loyalty, Industry, Sobriety,

And whatever might secure and increase the public welfare.

A FATHER to his Clergy,

He directed them by his Council,

Supported them by his Authority,

And assisted them by his Liberality;

A rare example!

After many other bountiful donations,

He assigned £200 per annum, during his life,

For the augmentation of the smaller benefices of his diocese.

A guardian of the Poor,

He abounded in private charities and encouraged every public one :

Long may the sick and impotent bless the PATRON,
And those of this county, the INSTITUTOR of INFIRMARIES.

Hospitality and Generosity,
Enlivened with Cheerfulness, Affability, and Good-nature,
Were the distinguishing virtues of the man and the friend :

And the piety and fortitude of the Christian
Were brought to the test and stood the trial

In two most afflicting circumstances,—

The death of a lovely daughter,

In whom, at xi years of age,

All the graces of the mind, dwelling in the most elegant form,
Not only began to dawn,

But seemed to be hastening to maturity ;

And the death of a most accomplished son, at the age of xvii,

Whose virtuous disposition and uncommon attainments
in Learning,

Deserved and received the favour and applause

OF ETON AND CHRIST CHURCH.

Conjugal and maternal affection,

Weeping over the mingled ashes

Of her much-honoured and much-lamented Lord,

And of her dear children,

Erected this monument to their memory.

He was born July 27, 1697 ; was appointed Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline in 1729 ; was made Dean of Wells in 1733 ; was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1736 ; and was translated to the see of Worcester in 1743. He married, in 1731, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Price, of Hayes, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. and died Sept. 27, 1759 ; leaving to a tender mother's care one surviving beloved daughter, since given in marriage to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. York, Dean of Lincoln.

Prince Hoare fecit.

Near this monument, erected by herself to the memory of her much-loved husband and dear children, and in the same vault with him, are deposited, the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Maddox, who departed this life in the year of our Lord, 1789, on the 19th of February, and in the 89th year of her age.— She was amiable and exemplary in every part of her conduct, and piously hopeful, through the merits of her Redeemer, of everlasting happiness.

Upon the base of the monument which has the above inscription, is a whole-length figure, with an inverted torch, said to be intended for *Conjugal Fidelity*. She is leaning on a sarcophagus of black marble, on which is, in bass relief, a representation of the good Samaritan, pouring in oil to the wounds of the man who has fallen among thieves; on the sarcophagus is an urn, surmounted by a mitre and the arms of the see. This monument was executed by Prince Hoare, uncle of the present painter.

42. Under the great window of this transept is a neat monument to the memory of Mrs. Henrietta Wrottesley, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley: she died in 1719.

43. Beneath, to the right, on the same wall, is the monument of the late Bishop Johnson: a very excellent bust, esteemed a great likeness, and highly expressive of the *animus temperatus æqualibus*, which was the characteristic of his lordship's countenance, and reflects great credit on the talents of Nolikins as a sculptor. The design is by Ro-

bert Adam. The inscription was written by Dr. Lloyd, under master of Westminster School :—

1st part.

M. S.

Viri admodum Rev. Jacobi Johnson,
Qui optimam indolem feliciter promovit,
Collegii primum Westmonasteriensis,
Deinde Ædis Christi,
Alumnus,

Erat

Ingenio culto et urbano,
Animo temperato et æquabili,
Summa in suos Pietate et Munificentia,
Studio in Amicos ardentissimo
Benevolentia erga omnes

Insignis,

Aliquando Scholæ Westmonast. Hypodidasclus
Exinde Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londin. Præbendarius.

2d part.

Consecratus anno MDCLII Episcopus Glocest.

Postea MDCLIX Vigorniam translatus.

Ubi duas Episcopales Domos

Splendide et eleganter

Restauravit;

Ob omnia Præsulis officia ritè præstita.

Clero suo, totique Diœcesi,

Acceptissimus.

Tandem, dum Bathoniæ, salutis ergo, degebat

Ab Equo præcipitatus

Morte,

Flebili hen ! et pene repentina

Sed pio proboque Viro nunquam intempestiva

Abreptus est.

† D. MDCLXXIV. Æt suæ septuagesimo.

On the plynth of this tomb is inscribed—

Hoc Marmor Sarah Johnson

Soror merito amantissima Mærens posuit.

The bust is placed on a sarcophagus, in the centre of which, on a tablet, are the arms of the see impaling those of the bishop, surmounted by a mitre, at the back of which is an inverted torch, and a crosier in saltire.

44. On the west wall of this transept is a large marble monument to the memory of Mrs. Hall, formed of a pyramid: here is a figure of *Religion*, seated, or leaning against the wall. The inscription, on a tablet, is as follows:—

6

Sacred to the memory of Mary, the truly-regretted wife of William Hall, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, and of Bevere, near this city. On the 11th of April, 1794, in the 45th year of her age, she was suddenly taken from this world to a life of eternal happiness; her family most sensibly feel for the loss of one of the best of wives, and tenderest of mothers; and the many virtues she possessed make her justly lamented by all her acquaintance.

***Order of the Monuments in North and South Aisles,
commencing at the South Cloister Door.***

45. Under the first window, near the cloister door, is a handsome monument to Dr. William Thomas, bishop of this diocese, who died 1689.

46 Is a white marble slab, surmounted by two
urns, with this inscription,—

Sacred to the Memory
Of *THOMAS JAMES*, Doctor in Divinity,
Heretofore fellow and tutor of King's College, in
Cambridge,
Sixteen years master of Rugby School,
In the county of Warwick,
And afterwards Prebendary of this church.
A sincere disciple of Christ,
With all the meekness and humility of his master,
And guileless,
If ever such there were among the sons of men.
He was a scholar, and a ripe good one,
Without the smallest spark •
Of scholastic Pride or Acrimony :
And with what Zeal, Labour, and Felicity
He dealt out the treasures of his Learning
For the benefit of the rising generation,
The present age knows and acknowledges,
And succeeding ages will feel with gratitude ;
While so singular was the attachment,
The veneration, and filial love of his scholars
For their Master, their Friend, and their Parent,
As hardly obtained belief
But from those who witnessed it ;
Strict himself in the exercise of every Duty,
Yet compassionate to the feelings of others,
He held that virtue the most sacred
Which is indeed of all the most comprehensive,
The Love of Human-Kind.
Having, at his Church of Harvington, on Sunday the
23d day of September, 1804,
Exemplarily discharged the duties of his pastoral
office,

At midnight, on a sudden call of his master, scarcely
 Wakened from the restless sleep of this world,
 He slept in Peace everlasting : aged 55 years.
 This memorial of his virtue was erected by his
 Widow, *ARABELLA JAMES*.

47. On a white oval tablet, fixed on a grey marble slab, nearly square, as its ground, is the following very classical inscription, by Dr. Parr :—

P
X
IACOBO· IOHNSTONE· IVN· M· D·
 QUI· IN· HAC· VRBE· PER· IX· ANNOS
 ARTEM· MEDICAM· EXERCVIT
 ET· DVM· ÆGRIS· IN· CARCERE· INCLVSIS
 OPEM· FEREBAT·
 FEBRIS· IBI· SÆVIENTIS· CONTAGIONE· CORREPTVS
 DECESSIT· XVII· KALEND· SEPT·
 ANNO· CHRISTI· M· D· CC· LXXXIII·
 ÆTAT· SVÆ· XXX·
 IACOBVS· IOHNSTONE· M· D·
 FIL· B· M· F· C·

48. Under the second window, beneath an arch in the wall, is an ancient tomb, with the cumbent statue of a priest, vested for the altar, with a large tonsure, and at his feet a lion; supposed to have been the effigy of a prior, and by others said to be the tomb of Friar Baskerville. Abingdon says, “ on a tablet, beyond one of the south doors, is this epitaph :—

“Threnodia GULIELMI BARKESDALE
 In obitum suæ FRANCISCÆ
 Heu vixit *Francisca* mihi charissima conjux
 Heu violæ languent, lilia et alba cadunt

Siccine mortales nullo discrimine Parcas
 Abstrahis? eximium nil finis esse diu.
 Scilicet humanis tua erant majora : tua illa
 Sancta fides, virtus, obsequium, Pietes."

William Barksdale, or Barksdale, M. A. was installed in the third stall, May 29, 1604.—Why Green calls him Baskerville we know not.

49 Is a plain white slab to the memory of Lieut. Col. Dumaresq, who died at Worcester, March 5, 1804, aged 43.

50 Is a small monument, gilt and coloured, for Mr. Richard Inglethorpe, who founded an hospital for six poor men.—*Vide Hospitals*. On a black ground, with gold letters, is this inscription :—

Here lies his Frailty,
 His faire Soule above,
 Who sorted all his actions
 To that end.
 This Cities' glory, every good man's love,
 In life and death the Poore's perpetual friend,
 As hospitable as the speake of Jove.
 His zeal—but how dare we commend,
 Beyond all praise his pen will
 best appear
 Only to write, 'tis Inglethorpe
 lies here.

51. Beneath an arch is a raised tomb, on which lay a cumbent figure long since gone, and to whom it belonged is not known.

52 Is a monument for Mrs. Octavia Walsh, who died 1706.

53 Is one to the memory of Catherine, daughter of Sir Brian Palmes, of Linely, in Yorkshire, who died 1703.

54 Is a monument to the memory of John Bromley, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Bromley, of Holt Castle: he died 1674.

55. On the pillars, nearly facing, is an inscription to the memory of Frances, daughter of John Bromley, Esq. wife of John Griffith, M. A. minor canon of this church: she died 1682.

56 Is a fine raised tomb of Thomas Wilde, Esq. and his lady; whose figures are cumbent thereon, close in gowns nearly alike, their hands uplifted as in prayer; a lion is placed at his feet, and there was probably one at those of his lady. At the head of this tomb, fixed to the pillars, is a handsome ornamental tablet, with an inscription, over which is their arms: the pannels on the side of the tomb have also arms upon them, and two other inscriptions adjacent. Mrs. Wilde died 1607.

57. On the south-west side, against the same pillar, is a small monument to Robert Ludington, factor of the Turkey company, with this inscription:—

Depositum Roberti Ludington Generosi
hic prope uxoris suæ Letitiæ Patrum, ac
Consaaguineorum cineres adjacet, qui Juvenis
Societatis Mercatorum Londinenium Turcicæ
Quæstor, peragravit Italiam, Græciam, Turciam, Siriam,
Palestinam, Ægyptum, Persiam, Arabiam, Caldeam,
Barbariam, Brasiliam, Molaccas, Indiam, Orientalem,

erumq; fere omnium fere linguas calluit, Reversus
 singulos hujus civitatis honores cum dignitate
 gessit ætatisq; reliquum studiis impendit
 Pietatem in deum, caritatem in pauperes
 Humanitatem in omnes religiosissime coluit
 Basilicam hanc quotidie frequentans in ea tandem
 Acquievit

Obiit Aug. 14, Anno Dom. 1625,
 Ætat Suxæ 76.

58. In the centre of the two lowermost arches, in the great middle aisle, was a flat stone over the grave of Bishop Wakefield, who added those arches to the church: he died 1394-5. This stone was removed when the present pavement was laid down.

59. On a neat white marble tablet, having a crest and a device over, affixed to the wall, near the tomb of Judge Littleton, is the following classical inscription:—

IACORO. IOHNSTONE.
 QVI. PER. ANNOS. LI
 IN. AGRO. VIGORNIENSI
 ARTEM. MEDICAM. PERITISSIME.
 EXERCVIT
 MAGNAM. INGENII. ET. DOCTRINAE.
 FAMAM
 SCRIPTIS. SVIS. ATQUE. ETIAM.
 INVENTIS.
 ASSECVTVS. EST. VIXIT ANN. LXXII.
 DECESSIT. IV. CAL. MAII. MDCCCII
 QVINQVE. LIBERI
 EIVS. SVPERSTITES PATRI .DE. SE.
 OPTIME
 MERITO. H. M. F. CC.

60. Under the fifth window, within an arch in the wall, is a plain tomb over the renowned Judge Litelton. On the verge of this is the following inscription :—

Hic jacet corpus
Thomæ Litelton de Francley,
militis de Balneo,
& unius Justiciariorum de Communi Banco,
Qui obiit 23 Aug. A. D. 1481.

“ On this tomb,” says Green, “ was a judge in his robes, and these words issuing from his mouth ;

Fili Dei miserere mei.”

but this, it is said, was taken by Cromwell’s soldiers during the civil war. On a grave-stone, near the monument, was this sentiment, inscribed thereon by his command ;—

Let no man slight his mortalitye, &c.

61. Near to this is a handsome monument of Sir Thomas Lyttellton, Knt. and Bart. and Catherine his lady : he died 1649-50 ; and his lady Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Crompton, Knt. in 1666.

62 Is a mural slab, inscribed,—

Johannes Clifton, Decano capituloque vigorniensi e Consiliis ; amplissimis Ingenii Dotibus gaudens, Justitia Fide, Benevolentia, Necessitudine nulli secundus Vitæ æternæ potitus est, Octobris die XIII; Anno Salutis, MDCCCVII. Etatis, LIX.

**Maria et Jana Filiae carissimæ, immatura Morte correptæ,
revixerunt; Illa Augusti Die XIII Anno Salut MDCCCV :
Hæc Octobris VIII MDCCCIX.**

63. Within an arch of the wall, which arch is enriched with armorial and other decorations, is a tomb, once railed in, of Bishop Freake, with several inscriptions; within the arch, on the sides of the tomb, are his arms, impaled with those of Lee.

64 Is a mural slab, removed from the pillars in the nave, to the memory of Philip Fell. B. D. The inscription is scarcely visible, but according to Abingdon, it was as follows :—

H. S. I.

**Philippus Fell, S. S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,
Collegii omnium Animarum Oxonii,
dein Etonensis juxta Windsoram Socius,
nec non.**

**Ecclesiæ deEverden in Agro Northamptonensi Rector.
Vir**

**Eruditione, Probitate, Candore, Fide, et Pietate
inter paucos spectabilis.**

Hic post quam vitam

**Summa cum laude, nullisque simultatibus exegisset
cum vividam mentem rebus gerendis natam,**

mala corporis valetudo destituisset :

mortis meditationi unice intentus

In urbem hanc Maternam se recipit

Ubi inter Amicorum amplexus,

bonorum omnium desideria

animam Deo reddidit

Feb. XXVI, An MDCLXXXII

Ætatis XLIX.

65 Is an ornamental monument, representing a cenotaph tomb :—

Sacred to the Memory of —
 RANDOLPH MARRIOTT, Esq.
 eldest son of the Rev. Dr. MARRIOTT,
 Rector of Darfield,
 In the county of York,
 And of the Right Honourable
 LADY DIANA FIELDING,
 Daughter of BASIL,
5th Earl of Denbeigh ;

Having strictly fulfilled every duty of a good man and a sincere Christian ; he departed this life on the 2d June, 1807, aged 71.

66. A marble monument, on which is represented a boy weeping, &c. executed by Rickett, of Bath, with the following inscription :—

Mrs. Susannah Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, of Redcliffe, Somerset, Esq. died March 8, 1792. To whose ever dear and honoured memory this memorial is erected ; as a small but unfeigned testimony of the respect and esteem of her truly affectionate niece, D. Miell.

It is partly in idea to erect the monument on this site, now executing by Bacon, to the memory of Lieut. Col. Ellis, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo.

67 Is an elegantly designed tribute of respect, sculptured by Mr. Bacon, to the memory of Richard Solly, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square, who died at Malvern, Sept. 13, 1803, in his 33d

year. It represents his widow, bending in grief over a sarcophagus, on which is inscribed, in small gold letters :—

“ Absent from the body, but present with the Lord.”

She holds an infant daughter in her lap, an elder one is standing by her, with a son, kneeling; their countenances are expressive of the scene before them : the sculptor has introduced, on each side of the inscription, bending poppies, symbolical of death. The whole is a pretty illustration of domestic calamity, and comes more home to the feelings of the common beholder than the representation of more heroic or violent passions.

MONUMENTS IN THE NORTH AISLE.—67. Retracing your steps towards the choir, and to the right as you enter from the north door, under the window, is a large monument of the family of the Moores, of the City of Worcester, on which are the figures of three men, in gowns, and three women by them, kneeling and praying, having this inscription under :—there is also an inscription to the left of this monument, relative to this family.

HERE LYETH THE BODIES OF IOHN
MOORE, AND ANNE HIS WIFE,
FATHER AND MOTHER TO
THOMAS MOORE, WHO
HERE LYETH, WITH MARY HIS WIFE,
ALSO IOHN MOORE AND MARGERET
THEIR SISTER HERE LYETH :
HERE BORN, HERE BRED,
HERE BVRIED, DECEM-
BER ANNO 1613.

68. Between the third and fourth pillars from the belfry, and in the nave, is a tomb, executed in Hagley stone, of Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt, in this county; on which lies his effigy, in armour, with that of his lady Joan, daughter and heiress of William le Fitzwith; this figure has on a pointed helmet with (originally) a corded facing, or gorget on his surcoat, gules, a fess, Or. plated shoes, with large rowels to his spurs, a headless animal, a dog, at his feet (mended, we presume, since Green wrote). Under his head an helmet of singular appearance, crowned, out of which issued a swan's head and neck, now broken off, with two wings. The lady's figure has on a loose mantle, her vest flowing back, a flowered surcoat, with close sleeves buttoned to the wrists; the hands, which were upheld in the attitude of prayer, now gone; the apron studded. Her head is resting on a swan, and supported by angels, whose heads, with that of the swan, are broken off. The head dress is reticulated, with a fillet of flowers round it; the hair plaited behind, the rest flowing about her shoulders. The arms, on the panes of the tomb, are those of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, and the Beauchamps, Barons of Powick; but, according to Abingdon's MS. the crest, under his head, (which is a swan issuing out of a helmet, the head now broken off) points out the person here represented to be John, the son of Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt. He received the honour of knighthood in Scotland, having signalized himself in the war

with that nation, from the hand of Richard II. being then esquire of the body to that monarch, and was the only one of the family so distinguished; he was created Baron Beauchamp, of Kidderminster, by the same King, A. D. 1388, and was the first peer, according to Mr. Selden, who ever received the honour of an English barony by patent; but he did not long enjoy his new honour, for the same year, appearing in arms in London, with divers other lords, for treasonable purposes, he was attainted in Parliament, and, after confinement in Dover Castle, was beheaded on Tower Hill, in the 58th year of his age. This nobleman, in his younger years, having received a largess from the prior of Worcester, gratefully requited them, when he became High Steward of the King's Household, by protecting them from the oppression of the king's officers. Before his death he gave his money and plate to the prior and monks of Worcester, but the king's serjeant at arms demanding it, the whole was conveyed to London. Abingdon, who saw the inventory, says it was very moderate. The monks, however, being ancient friends to his family, received his body into their cathedral, in which it was interred, and this tomb was erected over his grave. In him expired the ancient name of Beauchamp, of Holt.

MONUMENTS IN JESUS CHAPEL.—69. In this chapel are two large slab monuments, with columns, &c. to the memory of Bishops Blandford and Fleetwood, in this north aisle, east and

west of the font: they were removed here in 1812, at the same time with the monuments of Bishop Gauden and Mrs. Warmestrey. Bishop Blandford died in 1675, and Bishop Fleetwood in 1683. In this chapel, at the north end, is also the king's arms, cut in stone.

70. Proceeding nearer the great cross aisle, is fixed a slab to the memory of Edward Archbald, an eminent civilian and prebend of Lincoln, who died 1617.

71. Further on, is a small slab to the memory of Mr. John Dobbins, an eminent practitioner of the law, who died in 1635. The former of these slabs, mentioned in *Green's Worcester* as being attached to the north pillar that supports the tower; the latter as on the great south pillar. Of course they were removed after his book was published.

In the north aisle, and just before the first window, on passing the iron grate to proceed to the east, is a projection from the wall at some height, of a bay, or, as it is vulgarly called, a bow window, looking into the cathedral, the corbel of which, and the roof, is quite plain, as are also the pannels beneath the window part, where the iron-work remains for the casement, but, if ever it were glazed, the glass has long since vanished. Mr. Green is entirely silent with regard to this building, or else his account of it has escaped our notice: tradition and common report have assigned it to different purposes. Mr. Stafford, the present intelligent sexton, informs us, that Dr. Sandby, a

prebendary of Norwich cathedral, (whose father was a prebendary of Worcester in 1708) told him, that he, Dr. Sandby, of Norwich, remembered a prebendal-house, belonging to the second stall, from which there was a communication. It has been presumed also to have been erected for the purpose of celebrating a midnight mass, or vigil. We subjoin the opinion of a gentleman, whose judgment on ecclesiastical antiquity we highly value, and conceive ourselves fortunate in procuring, and whose ready and polite answers to our queries we beg leave here to notice;—he says, “One of the windows on the north side, nearly over the spot where was ‘the high daies,’ or raised platform, on which stood the high table, at which, on great days, the prior sat with his chief guests, together with the four dignitaries of the convent, is blank*, and formed into a deep recess with a groined ceiling, and to this there was an access from below, by a staircase within the thickness of the wall. I conceive this recess either to have been the station of the reader, or the approach to it; and that, on the latter supposition, the pulpit was a wooden one, attached and placed before the recess: perhaps the nearest specimen of this kind to that of Worcester, is one, still in good preservation, within the refectory of the abbey of Chester, now the cathedral school, though vastly inferior, in size and ele-

* There is no blank window, the projection being this side the window spoken of.

gance, to the one at Shrewsbury: it is approached by a staircase within the wall. I consider this singular bay window, in the north choral aisle, to have communicated with the Priory Infirmary, and that it was erected for the purpose of allowing a sick or very aged monk the advantage of hearing the offices chaunted in the choir, without being obliged to enter it: or, it might have adjoined the prison, in which disorderly monks suffered a temporary confinement, as a means of allowing them to hear the service, from which it was thought the extreme of rigour utterly to exclude them."

The following letter appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for June, 1812, relative to the last alterations in Worcester cathedral:—"The eastern, or chancel part of the choir, is enclosed on the sides by stone screens of very elegant design, crowned with a beautiful embattled line of open work quatre foils. These screens were removed from some other part of the church, and set up in their present site, on the restoration of the choir, in 1556, by Dean Hawford (*alias* Ballard*). They were, however, either left imperfect, or subsequently injured in the civil war, being much broken in the inner side, and having some of the openings closed up. They were terminated at each extremity by a plain wall, and

* Green is incorrect in the name of this Dean—it was Philip Ballard de Hawford.

were loaded at the top, throughout their whole extent, by three courses of *ashler*. On the inside, next the choir, they were entirely concealed from view, by an ordinary brown wainscot, with common *Grecian* mouldings, and a few carvings from some older work, nailed on some of the pannels: this wainscot was last year taken away, down to the line of the pews or seats, and the stone screens thereby exposed to sight; two courses of the heavy *ashler*, on the top, were removed, leaving only an appropriate base under the cornice of *quatre foils*; the plain walls, at the extremities, gave place to a continuation of the screens to their proper terminations, and the whole work was completely restored, with the addition that the openings, for the sake of warmth, are glazed, but without lead. This alteration has produced a very striking improvement in this part of the church, the beautiful architecture of which being now viewed from side to side, through the tracery of the screens, appears more airy, light, and extensive than it did before, and the whole effect is pleasing and impressive. The much-admired stone pulpit, also, is seen to greater advantage in consequence of the removal of the wainscot, as it now stands in the centre of a range of stone-work of corresponding elegance; and, in point of utility, its extent of view is augmented, as it now commands a sight of great part of the aisles, as well as of the choir itself,—a consideration of some importance, many of the audience being in those aisles, on crowded days.

Another alteration, of bolder design and more striking consequence, is now carrying into execution in this part of the church. The altar screen at present is of wainscot, ill placed and worse designed, and quite unsuitable to the surrounding display of pointed architecture. Green calls it, "a Greek among Goths." Besides, it hides from view all the lower compartments of the great east window, which is of magnificent dimensions, as well as the fine ranges of arches in the Presbytery, or Lady's Chapel, which intervenes. It is therefore condemned to give place to a stone screen, the upper part of which will be open work, glazed with plate glass, and consequently admitting a beautiful perspective from the choir. The materials for this new altar screen, have fortunately been found standing in situations in the lateral chapels, where they were neither useful nor ornamental, forming evidently no part of the original building, which is uniform and perfect without them. They will, however, with a little new work and considerable repairs, work up into a screen for the altar of corresponding design with the screens before mentioned, and somewhat similar in effect and position to the altar screen at York. It will stand about seven feet further back than the present screen, namely, immediately under the great eastern arch of the upper cross. This will bring the altar itself into its proper position; whereas, at present, it is not on the central line of the church, on account of the projection of

Prince Arthur's chapel. That very beautiful chapel will be unconnected with the new screen, and, in consequence, appear to greater advantage; and the additional space gained within the altar rails, will be a desirable circumstance, it being now rather narrow and confined. The old stone wall behind the wainscot has been already taken down. It was quite plain, without any pilasters, as Mr. Green supposed, and having had no other decoration than a few sentences from the Psalms, &c. It was, however, very thick, and internally constructed out of the ruins of some rich tabernacle work, of the 14th or 15th century, destroyed probably at the Reformation. Some beautiful fragments have been picked out of the rubbish, but all greatly mutilated. Against the back of this wall stood four large monuments; viz. those of Bishops Gauden, Blandford, Fleetwood, and Stillingfleet; these have been removed to better situations;—the first has been placed opposite to Prince Arthur's chapel, the two next in the baptistry, and Bishop Stillingfleet's under the great east window. This window was rebuilt about twenty years ago, when it was glazed with much stained glass, of rich colours, but arranged without taste. The tremendous hailstorm of last summer (1811) did very great damage, but its reparation has given opportunity for a better arrangement of the light, and the completion of the lower part, which will now come more into view. In the above, and some other alterations of less con-

sequence, such as the putting up new doors at the south entrance, nothing farther is attempted than the making the best use of such materials as were on the spot; and the only new work that has been attempted is the lower part of the altar screen, now erecting, which is seen on the eastern side only, and serves as a base on which the screen itself will stand, the floor of the presbytery being six feet below that of the altar. Under an arch in the centre of this lower part, the recumbent figure and tomb of Dean Ballard, above mentioned, is introduced, which tomb it was necessary to remove on taking down the old work in the south chapel, the superfluous parts of which old work have also been introduced as decorations on the new. These, and a few other alterations that are desirable, (such as a gothic entrance screen to the choir and decorations on the organ loft,) corresponding to the general style of the building, and the opening of the great western entrance to the nave, which is now walled up, would, it is presumed, contribute to render the interior of this church one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of pointed architecture of the second style, which, though not so splendid as the third, is perhaps more pleasing, elegant, and impressive. The projector of these alterations is not unaware of the caution and consideration necessary in any attempt to meddle with the tasteful arrangements of this magnificent structure. His aim is *restoration*, and to bring its existing beauties more into view. Still, however, he

fears the censure of the more scientific admirers of our superb cathedrals, though he flatters himself that censure will be light, when the striking effect produced from the very limited means that are within his reach, is duly taken into consideration.

“ÆDILIS VIGORNENSIS.”

Subsequently to the printing our remarks on the cathedral church of Worcester, we have been favoured with the opinion of one of the existing members of the chapter, as to the probable connection of St. Wulstan's cathedral with the old Saxon arches at the west end of the present church:—

“From a careful observation of the architecture of the nave, (the two sides of which, though harmonizing together so as to produce a general effect of beautiful uniformity, are, nevertheless, found to differ from each other in almost every particular) he is fully persuaded that it is a mistake to suppose, with Mr. Green, that Bishop Blois built the whole of the present nave, and that Bishop Wakefield merely completed the work by building the great west window, and repairing and altering the old Saxon part, substituting therein larger side windows in the pointed style, in lieu of the former round headed ones, (see p. 85 and 124 of this work) similar to the two which remain, stopped up on the south side thereof. He pointed out to us, that the clustered columns of the large and lower arches on the north side of the nave, are shorter and have much richer capitals than those on the south; that the arch

cades above are in a different design and style from those opposite; and that neither the galleries and windows above these, nor even the groinings of the stone roof, respectively correspond. A difference, so remarkable on close examination, that it is wonderful it has not been before observed, and which seems utterly inconsistent with the idea that the whole was built by one and the same architect. His opinion therefore is, that Bishop Blois began the erection of the nave, and completed one side of it; which side he does not presume to determine, though he is inclined to think it was the south; and that Bishop Wakefield took up the magnificent design of Bishop Blois, again afterwards, and employed an architect who did not follow the precise plans of his predecessor, but varied therefrom so as to distinguish his own work, and completed the whole as it now appears. The same gentleman permitted us also to inspect a design for improving the entrance into the choir, by removing the present western face of the organ screen, with its wooden gallery, and substituting a new one, appropriate to the general style of the building; a design which, if carried into execution, will render the interior view of this beautiful and magnificent pile, as taken from the western extremity, superior in point of architectural elegance, simplicity, and harmony and general effect, to that of almost any other in the kingdom, though some may boast of richer decorations and greater extent.

The following Corrections and Additions, relative to the Interior of the Cathedral, we are enabled to introduce from recent Communications of the first Authority.

Page 79, line 1, read, "Bishop Wulstan laid the foundation of a new church, extending to and including the greater transept;" and in the year, &c. lines 3 & 4, *ibid.* in 1224, Bishop Blois enlarged the cathedral, "and began to build the nave to unite with the two extreme arches at the west end of the remains of the old church, built by Bishop Oswald."—"It had two," &c.

Page 84, line 19. Here Mr. Green is again mistaken, read, "it appears there ~~was~~ a north door into the Bishop's Chapel."

Page 87, line 80. "The Chapter-house, at Ely, does not exist."

Page 92. Lavatories were never lined with tin.

Page 95, line 24, read, "after erected those pinnacles." *Delete* the rest. And read, "the outward walls of the tower were repaired in 1785."

Page 96, *Note*,—add, "at this time the lead covering over the centre aisles was removed and sold, and large handsome slates substituted in place thereof."

Page 99, read, after gothic model, "under the Dormitory, there was a passage called the Dark Alley, on either side of which were residences for the inferior members of the church."

Page 112, line 1, read, " the east front of the organ gallery was repaired and painted white, with yellow ornaments, under the direction of Mr. Johnson, the architect; the front of the organ gallery is now painted brown, to make it correspond with the colour, &c. of the stalls in the choir." Line 17, same page, after "wing," read, " the cherubim and his wings were removed in 1797."

Page 125, line 9, after " the choir was removed," read, " by Dean Ballard." Line 23, after "has two," read, " and on the opposite side are those of the archdeacon and chancellor."

Page 127, line 28, after " in stone," read, " the top, or canopy of the pulpit, is of wood."

Page 128, line 18, *dele* to the bottom, and read, " the copy presented by Mr. Green to the church, remained as an altar piece till about 1797: the very bad light in which the painting was placed must be fully evident; it was removed afterwards to the Library, for about two years, and finally returned to Mr. Green, at his own desire."

Page 133, line 12, after " Lady's chapel," read, " under the great east window in the Lady's chapel."

Page 135, line 11, after " vitrified," read " these were miserable daubs, and, being nearly defaced by the weather, were removed in 1812, the stained glass repaired, and more uniformly arranged."

In page 59, vol. 1, line 20, of Mr. Green's *History*, he says, " On the separation of the ancient choir from the original nave of the church,

an inclosure was formed of the area of the four sectional pillars of the upper cross ile, the stone work of which was faced with a series of small arcades, extending entirely round its north and south sides and its east end, an embellishment which it appears to have had both within and without; for, in 1792, on removing the two inner pilasters of the centre of the present altar-screen, to admit the picture which now occupies that part, those arcades were discovered, and parts of an inscription were observable in the spaces between those small pillars, but too much divided to be connected, or satisfactorily explained. This range of the arcades is most probably entire." This, we are informed, is certainly a mistake of Mr. Green, as no such arcades, nor any such traces thereof, were to be found on the removal of the wainscot, in 1812, but a few sentences of the Psalms.—*Vide the Letter of Ædilis Vigorniensis*, inserted at page 201.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL is 395 feet interior length from east to west, 78 feet broad in the nave, 68 ft. in height to the roof, and 196 to the top of the tower.

CHAPTER OF THE CHARNEL-HOUSE, page 86. Its length is 58 feet, its breadth 22, and its height about 14. It contains a vast quantity of bones, which, although now in some disorder, are most of them piled up in two rows along its sides, in a most *workmanlike* manner, having a passage between them from the west entrance (which was closed at the time the chapel was demolished) to its

east end. The only entrance at present into it is by one of its windows on the south side, through which we were enabled to visit this curious receptacle of mortality.

The CRYPT, page 78. The roof of the area is supported by five rows of columns, which terminate in a semicircular form at the eastern end, the side aisles have three rows each, which, including those in the sepulchral chapel, make the entire number of columns 142.

The length of the middle aisle, from the west to the extreme of its circular end, is 67 feet; breadth of the middle aisle 30; height of the arches, from the floor, 8 feet 9 inches. The inclosure beneath the vestry, the supposed sepulchral chapel on the south side of the crypt, is an area of 30 feet by 15, exclusive of the space at the entrance, which makes its length, in the whole, 45 feet.

THE CLOISTER.—The present cloister was built A. D. 1372. The east cloister is 125 feet long; the south, west, and north cloisters, 120 feet each; and the whole series 16 feet wide. The body, or nave of the cathedral, is contiguous to them on the north side, and communicates with them by two doors from its south aisle, the one opening into the east cloister, and the other into the west. It is a remark which generally applies to the cloisters of most of our conventual fabrics, that their situation is, as at Worcester, to the south of the church. According to the *Worcester Annals*, we find that King John, upon his coming to Worcester, A. D.

1207, gave one hundred marks to repair the cloister and offices. The vaulted roof of the present cloister is adorned with a profusion of sculptures, particularly the north and south cloisters; in the former, on the key-stone of the centre arch, is a well-wrought figure of the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap; round them were placed hieroglyphics of the four Evangelists; between these four angels, represented kneeling. The remaining sculptures of this cloister consists of a series of angels, represented on the centres of the other arches, bearing shields, on which coats of armour were probably painted; but these, as well as the figures, are fast approaching to nonentity. In the latter, a regal geneology of Judah and Israel, or a compendium of the history of the Old Testament, is arranged in the following manner, beginning at the west end.—On the key-stone of the first arch is a figure with a branch issuing out of his bowels; the customary manner in which the old geneologists denoted the founders of families, which may well be supposed Jesse, from whose root the kings of Judah sprung. This sculpture is followed by the figure of David with his harp, on the next key-stone; and that, by a succession of other kings, to the key-stone of the centre arch of this cloister, on which is a group of figures, representing, it is *presumed*, Samuel anointing David, in the presence of his brethren, &c. A succession of regal figures is continued from this to the same centre, each holding a scroll in his hand, on which, it

may be supposed, their names were inscribed in the order of their succession, but now defaced. Several heads of kings, bishops, and monks, are also dispersed about this cloister, as architectural ornaments; and, on the first key-stone, at the north end of the east cloister, is a group of three female figures, standing, but without any mark of distinction by which to ascertain for whom they were designed. Mr. Green notices the carvings of the key-stones of the roof, which are curious and well carved throughout the whole church; and perhaps there is not any other ecclesiastical edifice superior, in this respect, to the collegiate church of Worcester, for its excellent and variety of cutting in stone. The capitals of all the pillars Mr. Green takes little or no notice of, although they are all extremely beautiful: those in the choir are all carved out of free-stone, but those in the nave are of the grey sand-stone; some of which have been painted and gilt. In the year 1804, Mr. Jeal, the late sexton, seeing the beauty of the work defaced by dust and white-wash, undertook to clean the capitals in the choir, which added greatly to their improvement: the death of so zealous, and, at the same time, so judicious a preserver of the antiquarian remains of the cathedral as Mr. Jeal, must be lamented by every admirer of gothic research.

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN THIS CLOISTER.—"In the north side, near the descent from the church, there is, in the wall, a raised monument of a priest, with a large tonsure,

vested for the altar ; his beard was bushy, a thing not usual in these latter days: in his right hand is a staff of authority, in his left a book, and seemeth to me," says Abingdon, " the portraiture of a Prior." This effigy has suffered much from the ravages of time.

At the west end, behind a supporter of the church wall, is a monument to Mary, wife of Henry Townshend, Esq.; she died in 1624.

NORTH CLOISTER, WEST END.—Opposite the lower south entrance to the nave of the cathedral, and on a small stone, is cut "*Miserimus*." The unhappy man who is now only known by that trite memorial, *Miserimus*, was the Rev. Thos. Morris: at the Revolution, he refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, and on that account was, with many others, deprived of all ecclesiastical preferment; his necessities now entitled him to charitable support, and he found that aid, in the evening of a long life, in the liberality and generosity of affluent jacobites. He died in 1748, silvered over with the weight and infirmity of eighty-eight years; it was his last and earnest request to the friend who witnessed his final exit from the stage of life, that no monumental marble should relate who he had been, but that he died as he had lived, *Miserimus*.

The **SCRIPTORIUM**, "at Worcester, was part of the cloister, the windows of which were glazed for protecting the desks of the writers from the weather. There is a very fine MS Bible, in folio, written in

the cloister of Worcester monastery, now in the library of Benet's Coll. Cambridge; it stands at present at No. 48, in that valuable collection. A note at the beginning of it is published at length in Nasmith's catalogue, p. 31, intimating that the writer lived in the reign of Henry II. his name *Senatus*. The MS is on vellum, and written with uncommon clearness and beauty of penmanship."—*Green*.

THE DEANERY is situate on the north side of the College Green, nearly adjoining the cathedral. In 1225, William de Bedeford, the 23d prior of this monastery, built a new house, with offices adjacent, for the residence of the priors. This ancient edifice is still in being; it hath, however, been much enlarged and modernized by one or other of its successive possessors. At the dissolution it was appropriated to the residence of the deans of this church, and as such has been ever since called the deanery. Its interior has nothing uncommon with ancient edifices of this kind: in one of the parlours is a portrait of Bishop Juxon, presented to the college by the late Bishop Hurd.

THE GUESTEN, OR AUDIT HALL, is attached to the deanery, from which there is a communication. This vestige of one public office of the old monastery may give us some idea of its original hospitality; it was built in 1320, by Wulstan de Braunsford, then prior, afterwards bishop of Worcester, for the entertainment of strangers exclusively, the rules of the order not allowing them to

sit with the monks at the tables of the refectory : its length is sixty-eight feet, its breadth and height of well-regulated proportion, and was originally lighted by a single series of handsome gothic windows ; these, however, through various changes, have given place to those of circular heads, built by the late dean. In this hall the convent held their monthly court, called Guesten Hall Court, for the determining of differences between their tenants; and it was a custom, preserved even to the days of King Charles I. that the tenants of this church might not sue each other in actions for less than forty shillings in any court but this. The building is still sacred to hospitality, and the noble entertainments furnished here, at the annual audits, do honour to one of the most capitular bodies, established by one of the greatest of our kings. In this room are the portraits of divines, &c. removed from the library when that building was last cleaned and white-washed ; the pictures were also fresh varnished, their frames re-gilt, and hung here—they are as follow :—1. Dr. Thomas—2. Dr. Smallbridge—3. Bishop Thomas—4 and 5. Large engraved heads of King William and Queen Mary.—6. Dr. Byrche—and 7. Dr. Hough. Under this room there is one called the Audit-room, which probably was of equal extent to the one we have been describing : here are hung nine breast-plates and hat helmets, which, if we mistake not, belong to the period of the Commonwealth; and in one corner of this room once stood the cannon now in

the library. Adjoining to the deanery and guesten-hall are apartments called the witnesses rooms.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.—This very ancient building is situate on the northern verge of the college precincts, near the Severn. The date of its erection is not precisely known: we find it to have been existing before 1214, when Bishop Blois built the chapel of the charnel-house, between the cathedral church and his palace; from which Mr. Abingdon presumes, that the hall was in former ages nearer than this modern one to the cathedral.

In 1270 Bishop Giffard obtained the royal license of King Henry to fortify it with an inclosure of embattled walls, and probably added much to the structure, but the cellarage has the appearance of being a work of earlier Norman antiquity. In all conventual cathedrals the bishop's house was not within the close of the monastery, but on the outside of its gate, yet adjacent to it; his house, and a convenient space for offices round it, was a royalty of his own; as the ground within the convent close was the free and unalienable fief of the prior and chapter. An episcopal residence in London, for the bishops of Worcester, appears to have been provided as early as the year 857. St. Mary-le-Strand is a very ancient church and parish, a rectory in the gift of the bishops of Worcester, who had near it their inn, or town residence. This church, with the house, gardens, &c. together with Chester Inn, belonging to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and another belonging to the bishop

of Llandaff, were all levelled to the ground by the protector Somerset, to make room for the late magnificent palace which bore his name, and on the site of which Somerset-place now stands; these victims to sacrilege were thus devoted, without the least atonement or compunction made to the proprietors for their loss, other than to the bishop of Worcester, who had, in respect to his former house, a house in White-friars. The present east, or principal front of this palace, is a plain regular elevation of modern date and taste; its west front is a mixture of gothic solemnity with later additions. The roof, which once received the bigotted James II. remains, but the room he personally occupied is now no more. The royal visitants of another house have given additional value to this episcopal palace, and there is not a principal apartment in it but is entered with feelings of respect, resulting from the recollection that George III. and part of his family, in 1788, were inmates of its roof. Two very excellent whole-length portraits of their present majesties, copied by Honneyman, from Gainsborough, are placed in the drawing-room, between which, on an oval slab, in gold letters, placed there by the late bishop, is the following inscription :—“*HOSPES, IMAGINES, QUAS CONTEMPEARIS, AUGUSTORUM PRINCIPUM GEORGE III. ET CHARLOTTÆ CONJUGIS, REX IPSE RICHARDO EPISCOPO VIGORNIENSI DONAVIT. MDCCXC.*” In this palace is a hall of handsome proportions, which was used by his Majesty,

while here, as a dining and drawing-room; it is paved with stone, and commands a fine view over the surrounding country: it is 55 feet long, by 24 feet broad, and its height about 18 feet. From the hall we proceed to the bishop's chapel, fitted up with oak, [and probably built soon after the Reformation. The whole of this palace, is well worth the attention of those permitted to visit it, and the pictures of several bishops, given by the late Bishop Hurd to the see, form part of an interesting and valuable series of ecclesiastical portraits.

*Chronological Account of Bishops, Archdeacons,
Deans, &c.*

BISHOPS.

Upon the confirmation of the partition of the general diocese of the kingdom of Mercia into five sees, at the synod held at Hedtfield, A.D. 680, the bishops nominated to the province of Wiccia, or see of Worcester, were as follow:—

Tatfrith, or Tadfrid; he died before consecration	680	Wilfreth	
Bosel, r.....	691	Kinewold, D	957
Ostfor alias Ostfor, c.....	ib.	Dunstan, t	
Egwine, D	717	Oswald, c.....	960
Wilfred, D	743	Adulf, d	1002
Mildred, or Milred, D.....	775	Wolstan, D.....	1023
Weremund, D.	778	Leoffius, c	ib.
Tilhete, D	781	Brihtegus, D	1038
Eathored, D	798	Livingus, D	1046
Denebert, c	ib.	Aldred, or Ealdred, D.....	1069
Eadbert, or Heabert, D	848	Wolstan, or Wulstan H. c ...	1062
Alhune, D	872	Sampson, D	1149
Werelfrid, c.....	873	Theulf, Thewold, or Theal-	
Ethelhan, D	923	phus, c.....	1115
		Simon, D.....	1145

John De Pageham, c.....	1151	Robert Morton, D.....	1496
Alured, or Alfred, c.....	1158	John Gigles, or de Liliis,	
Roger, c.....	1164	L. L. D. D.....	1498
Baldwin, c.....	1180	Silvester Gigles, D.....	1521
Wm. De Norwale, D.....	1190	Julius de Medecis, or Julio de	
Robert Fitzralph, c.....	1191	Medeci, r.....	1522
Henry De Sailli, c.....	1195	Jerome de Glinuccis, d,...	1534-5
John De Constantiis, c.....	1198	Hugh Latimer, c.....	1535
Mauger, or Malger, D.....	1212	John Bell, r.....	1543
Randulph.....		Nicholas Heath, d.....	1549
Walter de Grey, c.....	1214	John Hoper, or Hooper, c...	1552
Silvester de Evesham, c.....	1216	Nicholas Heath, ...	
William de Blois, c.....	1218	Richard Pales, d.....	1565
Walter de Cantelupe, c.....	1237	Edwin Sandys, t.....	1570
Nicholas, c.....	1266	Dr. James Colhill; he died	
Godfrey de Giffard, c.....	1268	before consecration.....	
Wm. de Gaynesbarrow, c.....	1302	Nicholas Bellingham, c.....	1370
Walter Reginald, or Reynold, t	1313	John Whitgift, t.....	1583
Walter de Maydenston, c.....	ib.	Edmund Froke, D. D. D...	1591
Thomas Cobham, c.....	1317	Richard Fleteher, t.....	1596
Adam de Orlten, c.....	1329	Thomas Bilson, D. D. c.....	1596
Simon de Montacute, or Montagu		Gervase Babington, D. D. D	1610
Thomas Hemenhale, D.....	1338	Henry Parry, D. D. D.....	1616
Wolstan de Braunsford, c.....	1339	John Thornberough, D.....	1641
John de Thoresby, or Thurs-		John Prideaux, c.....	ib.
by, c.....	1349	George Morley, D. D. t.....	1660
Reginald Brian, t.....		John Gauden, D.....	1662
John Barnet, t.....	1363	John Earl, t.....	1665
William Wittealey, c.....	ib.	Robert Skinner, D. D. D....	
Wm. Lynn, c.....	1368	Walter Blandford, D.....	1675
Henry Wakefield c.....	1375	James Fleetwood, D.....	1683
Tideman de Winchcombe, D	1401	William Thomas, D. D. s...	1689
Richard Clifford, c.....	ib.	Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. c	ib.
Thomas Peverill, t.....	1407	Wm. Lloyd, D. D. D.....	1717
Philip Morgan, t.....	1425	John Hough, c.....	1699
Thomas Polton, d.....	1433	Isaac Madox, c.....	1743
Thomas Bourghier, or Bour-		James Johnson, c.....	1759
chier, t.....		Brownlow North, c.....	1774
John Carpenter, D. D. D....		Richard Hurd, c.....	1781
John Alcock, c.....	1476	F. H. W. Carnewall, c.....	1808

[r signifies resigned—c consecrated—D died at Worcester—
t translated from Worcester—s suspended—d deprived.]

ARCHDEACONS.

The title of Archdeacon is of no less antiquity than the primitive times of Christianity; they were formerly elected by the Deacons from among themselves; and, in the time of Henry VIII. their revenues arose from procurations, synodals, Peter's-pence or pentecostals, pensions or indemnities, fines of testaments, vacation of benefices, and installations of Abbots.

Agelree	1088	William Rawcomb	1401
Hugh held it	1120	John Ixworth	1412
William Comyn	1130	John Burdett, L.L.B.	1431
Gervas	1134	William Hinde	1433
Thomas Fitzharding	1147	John Verney	1438
Godfrey	1148	William Vause	1452
Simon Limes	1167	Thomas Hawkins	1467
Peter de Arohe	1189	Robert Inkbarrow	1472
John de Cornubia	1197	Thos. Hawkins, reinstated ..	ib.
John de Branastre	1201	John Burton	1476
Wih. de Scot, alias Stickhill	1218	Thomas Alcock	1483
Vincent Bergavenuy	1256	Stephen Gardiner	1500
Robert de Aithall, or Escall		Wm. Clayburgh, or Cleburgh	1531
Hugh de Evesham	1275	Peter Vannes, or Vaynor	1534
Ralph de Hengham	1287	Thomas Powel, L. L. D.	1563
Francis	1288	Godfrey Goldsborough, B. D. .	ib.
Henry Fitz Dauphin	1312	John Johnson, D.D.	1598
John Bruoy	1320	William Swadpen, D.D.	1623
Adam de Champneys de Sand-		Henry Lloyd, D.D.	ib.
wich	1321	Edward Thornborough, M.A. .	1639
John de Orleton	1329	William Hodges, B.D.	1645
Robert of Wirecester, L.L.D.	1337	John Fleetwood, M. A.	ib.
John Severle	1349	William Worth, B.B.	1705
John de Harewell		John Tottie, D.D.	1774
Simon Clemons	1371	John Warren, L.L.D.	1775
John Blanchard	1382	Rev. Thomas Evans*	1787
William Malpas	1383	Rev. Arthur Ouslow	1815

* Called by mistake, at page 182, *Dean Evans*.

DEANS.

[*a* signifies appointed—*d* died at Worcester—*t* translated, and
i installed.

Henry Halbeach, <i>a</i>	1538	Thomas Warmestry, <i>a</i>	1661
John Barlow, <i>a</i>	1544	William Thomas, D.D. <i>r</i>	1683
Philip Ballard de Hawford, <i>d</i>	1557	George Hicks, D.D. <i>a</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Seth Holland, <i>i</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Wm. Talbot, A. M. <i>i</i>	1691
John Pedor, <i>d</i>	1571	Francis Hare, D.D. <i>i</i>	1715
Thomas Wilson, D.D. <i>a</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>	James Stillingfleet, D.D. <i>i</i> ..	1726
Francis Willis, <i>i</i>	1587	Edmund Martin, <i>i</i>	1747
Richard Bedes, <i>d</i>	1604	John Waugh, <i>i</i>	1751
James Montague, D.D. <i>d</i>	1618	Sir Richard Wrattlesley, <i>i</i> ...	1765
Arthur Lake, <i>t</i>	1616	Wm. Digby, L.L.D. <i>i</i>	1769
Joseph Hall, <i>t</i>	1627	Robert Foley, D.D. <i>i</i>	1778
D. William Juxon, <i>t</i>	1633	Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St.	
Roger Manwaring, <i>t</i>	1635	John, D.D. <i>i</i>	1783
Christopher Potter, <i>a</i>	1636	Rev. Arthur Onslow, D.D. <i>i</i>	1795
Richard Holdsworth, D.D. <i>a</i>	1646	Rev. John Bankes Jenkin-	
John Oliver, D.D. <i>a</i>	1660	son, <i>i</i>	1817

PREBENDARIES.

Concerning the institution of the Prebendaries, Chancellor Price says, he believes the omission of it might arise in the reign of James I. for, from the first year of his reign to the third of Charles I. reversions of them were granted, and thus they became collations regals; but, since the year 1688, they have been regularly instituted by the bishop of the diocese. Of the ten prebends of this church, nine of them are in his Majesty's royal patronage, and one, the sixth, is annexed to the Margaret professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford, by act of Parliament. These, with the deanery pay, in lieu of first fruits and tenths, 193*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

First Stall.

Thomas Baggard, L.L.D. appointed by the foundation charter, Jan. 24, 1541

- 1544 Robt. Johnson, L.L.B.
- 1558 William Norfolk, M.A.
- 1561 Thomas Herle, M.A.
- 1586 William Tovie, B.D.
- 1596* Richard Potter, B.D.
- 1628 Richard Steward
- 1638 William Smith, D.D.
- 1660 John Bretton
- 1675 Wm. Hopkins, B.D.
- 1700 Miles Stapledon, D.D.
- 1731 Philip Smallridge, M.A.
Chancellor of Worcester
- 1751 Lewis Crusius, D.D.
- 1775 Js. Torkington, L.L.D.
- 1813 Wm. Digby, M.A.

Second Stall.

- 1541 Richard Browne, M.A.
- 1546 John Compton, alias
Theale, B.D. Chancellor of
Hereford
- 1555 Seth Holland, M.A.A.D.
Dean of Worcester
- 1457† Leonard Lingham, or
Linghan, M.A.
- 1568 Ried. Longworth, D.D.
afterwards Dean of Chester
- 1579 John Longworth, D.D.
- 1613 John Hanmer, D.D.
- 1629 Giles Thornborough, M.A.
- 1664‡ Wm. Owen, M.A.
- 1672 Henry Greisley, M.A.
- 1678 Joseph Glanville, M.A.
- 1680 Ralph Battell, M.A.
- 1713 Wm. Bramston, D.D.
- 1735 Bernard Wilson, D.D.

- 1772 James Stillingfleet, D.D.
- 1817 Richard Bagot, M.A.

Third Stall.

- 1541 Richard Ever, B.D.
- 1558 Ralph Cockley
- 1558 Thomas Arden
- 1560 Lybbeus Byard
- 1570 John Bullingham, after-
wards Bishop of Gloucester
- 1591 Godfrey Goldsborough,
afterwards Bp. of Gloucester
- 1604 Wm. Barksdale, M.A.
- 1628 Stephen Boughton, M.A.
- 1660 Barnabas Oley, M.A.
- 1685 John Hough, M.A. af-
terwards Bp. of Worcester
- 1690 Joseph Merrill, M.A.
- 1700 Wm. Gallaway, M.A.
- 1715 Wm. Worth, D.D. Arch-
deacon of Worcester
- 1742 Rice Williams, D.D.
- 1767 Philip Duval, L.L.B.
- 1772 Gregory Parry, M.A.
- 1785|| Wm. Langford, D.D.
- 1787 John Plumptre, M.A.
- 1808 John Banks Jenkinson,
M.A.
- 1817 Herbert Oakley, M.A.

Fourth Stall.

- 1541 Henry Joliffe, B.D. also
Dean of Bristol
- 1559 Sir Thos. Windebank, a
layman
- 1607 John Archbald, D.D.
- 1627 Francis Chartlet, M.A.
- 1660 Wm. Dowdsweh, L.L.D.
- 1671 Geo. Benson, D.D. af-
terwards Dean of Hereford

* 1598 According to Abingdon.

† 1557, according to Abingdon.

‡ 1662, Green's first edition—1663, Abingdon.

|| 1783, Green.

- 1692 Richard Beutley, M.A.
the famous master of Trin.
Coll, Cambridge
1700 John Laughton, M.A.
1714 Wm. Lloyd, D.D. Chan-
cellor of this diocese
1719 Geo. Lavington, L.L.B.
afterwards Bishop of Exeter
1731 Samuel Green, M. A.
1747 Robert Eden, B.D.
1756 Benj. Newcombe, D.D.
1767 Wm. Stockwood, M.A.
1768 William Arden, M.A.
1768 John Young, D.D.
1786 Richard Kilvert, M.A.
1818 Hy. Anthony Pye, M.A.

Fifth Stall.

- 1541 Gilbert Bourne, D.D. af-
terwards Bishop of Bath and
Wells
1558 Edm. Daniel, also Dean
of Hereford
1559 Robert Avis, M.A.
1581 Gilbt. Barkhouse, L.L.B.
1597 Thos. Fenman, for Fer-
ryman.
1619 Henry Bright, M.A. the
famous master of the King's
School, Worcester
1627 Nathaniel Giles, D.D.
1660 Edward Reynolds, M.A.
1698 Sir Wm. Dawes, Bart.
D.D. afterwards Archbishop
of York
1708 Robert Brabant, D.D.

- 1722 Benj. Woodroffe, M.A.
1726 Thomas Inett, M.A.
1748 John Dalton, D.D.
1763 Wm. Jennings, B.D.
1788 Thomas Hughes, M.A.
1793 Charles Peter Layard.
1800 Charles Talbot, M.A.
1803 John Wingfield, D.D.

Sixth Stall.

- 1541 Roger Neckham, D.D.
a monk of this church
1557 Wm. Turnbull, L.L.D.
who quitted it for the tenth
prebend
1558 Robert Shaw, B.D.
1560 Thomas Norley, M.A.
1577 John Ellis, M. A. also
Dean of Hereford
1576 Richard Harris, M.A.
1616 Eustache Moor, B.D.
1628 Samuel Fell, D.D. after-
wards Dean of Christ Church,
Oxford *
1637 Thos. Laurence, D.D.
1660 Thos. Barlow, D.D. af-
terwards Bishop of Lincoln
1676 John Hall, D.D. after-
wards Bishop of Bristol
1691 Henry Maurice, D.D.
1691 Thomas Sykes, S.T.D.
1703 John Wynne, B.D. af-
terwards Bp. of St. Asaph
1714 Wm. Delaune, D.D.
1728† Thomas Jenner, D.D.
1768 Thomas Randolph, D.D.

* In his time, by letters patent, dated July 5, 1628, Ann 3, Caroli, this prebend was annexed to the office of Margaret, Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford; since which time it hath continued on the same footing, and all professors, as soon as elected by the University, have, without any presentation from the crown, been instated in this dignity.

† 1721, Green's 2d edition.

- 1783 Timothy Neve, D.D.
 1798 Septim. Collinson, D.D.
Seventh Stall.
 1541 James Lawerne, B.D. a
 monk of this church
 1551 Richard Vernon
 1557 Richard Hall, M.A.
 1560 Thos. Wilson, afterwards
 Dean of Worcester
 1571 Griffith Lewis, D.D. also
 Dean of Gloucester
 1607 John Chartlet, D.D.
 1641 Herbert Croft, D.D. af-
 terwards Bp. of Hereford
 1661 Joseph Crowther, D.D.
 1680 Jonathan Blagrove, M.A.
 1698 James Stillingfleet, M.A.
 who resigned it for the Dean-
 ery of Worcester
 1726 John Downes, M.A.
 1737 Edw. Stillingfleet, M.A.
 1777 John Carver, M.A.
 1804 James Meakin, M.A.
Eighth Stall.
 1541 Roger Sandford, B.D. a
 monk of this church
 1550 John Standish, D.D.
 1554 Leonard Pollard, B.D.
 1557 Thos. Bastarde, B.D.
 1584 Wm. Thornhill, M.A.
 1626 Robert White, B.D.
 1660 Wm. Thornborough
 1680 Geo. Hicks, D.D. after-
 wards Dean of Worcester
 1683 John Jephcot, D.D.
 1706 Edw. Chandler, D.D. af-
 terwards Bp. of Lichfield
 and Durham
 1717 Richard Laughton, M.A.
 1723 John Holland, D.D.
 1735 Rich. Meadowcourt, M.A.
 1760 Samuel Woolley, M.A.
 1764 The Hon. William Har-
 ley, M.A.
 1769 Jn. Jas. Majendie, D.D.
 1774 Thos. Fountain
 1815 TownsendForrester, D.D.
Ninth Stall.
 1541 Humphrey Webbeley,
 B.D. a monk of this church.
 1551 John Harley, afterwards
 Bishop of Hereford
 1575 Arthur Dudley, *alias*
 Sutton*
 1576 Gerv. Carrington, L.L.D.
 1611 Richard Thornton, D.D.
 1614 Robert Pritchard, M.A.
 1631 Anty. Tyringham, M.A.
 1660 George Glenn
 1669 Thos. Lamplugh, B.D.
 afterwards Archbp. of York
 1674 Wm. Hore, B.D.
 1687 John Cartwright, M.A.
 1708 Josiah Sanby, M.A.
 1743 Edwin Sandys, L.L.B.
 1764 Thomas Evans, D.D.
 1815 Hon. and Rev. Edward
 Rice, M.A.
Tenth Stall.
 1541† Richard Lisle, a monk
 of this church
 1558 Wm. Turnbull, L.L.D.
 from the sixth prebend
 1573 Thos. Thoruton, D.D.
 1629 Nat Tomkins, B.D.
 1681 John Conant, D.D.
 1694 George Walls, D.D.
 1727 Wm. Byrche, L.L.D.
 Chancellor of this Diocese
 1741 Samuel Holcombe, M.A.
 1775 Matthew Lambe
 1797 Thos. James, D.D.
 1804 J. S. F. St. John, M.A.

* 1555, in Green's 1st edition.

† The first prebend of each stall was at the same time appointed by the new Charter,

*Present Members of the Ecclesiastical Court of
Worcester.*

His Grace the Most Reverend Charles Manners Sutton,
D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all Eng-
land and Metropolitan.

The Right Reverend Feliott Herbert Walker Cornewall,
D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester, Ordinary or Judge, July
21, 1808.

The Worshipful James Henry Arnold, D.C.L. Chancellor
or Vicar-General in Principal and Official Principal Chancellor,
May, 1801.

Principal Surrogates.

Thomas Clarke, M.A.
Thomas Heynes, B.A.

Principal Registrar.

Richard Hurd, Esq.

Deputy Registrar.

John Clifton, Esq.

Proctors.

Henry Clifton, Esq.
Thomas Jones Jackson, Esq.

Members of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

The Right Reverend Feliott Herbert Walker Cornewall,
Lord Bishop of Worcester, June, 1808.

The Reverend John Bankes Jenkinson, D.D. Dean, Oct. 1817.

The Reverend Richard Francis Onslow, M.A. Archdeacon,
September, 1815.

Prebendaries or Canons.

1 The Rev. Septimus Collinson. D.D. Jan. 19, 1798.

2 The Rev. John Wingfield, D.D. Feb. 28, 1863.

3 The Rev. James Meakin, A.M. June 1, 1804.

- 4 The Rev. John Francis Seymour Fleming St. John,
M.A. Nov. 1804.
- 5 The Rev. William Digby, A.M. March 21, 1813.
- 6 The Rev. Townsend Forrester, D.D. June 3, 1815.
- 7 The Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, M.A. Nov. 4, 1815.
- 8 The Hon. and Rev. Richard Bagot, M.A. Aug. 9, 1817.
- 9 The Rev. Herbert Oakley, M.A. Dec. 27, 1817.
- 10 The Rev. Henry Anthony Pye, M.A. Jan. 1818.

Minor Canons.

The Rev. Digby Smith, M.A. Chanter and Rector of St. Martin's, Worcester, and Chaplain to St. Oswald Hospital.

The Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A. Sacrist and Rector of Broadwas.

The Rev. Thomas Heynes, B.A. Vicar of Walverley.

The Rev. Allen Wheeler, B.D. Rector of Bredicott.

The Rev. William Stafford Smith, M.A. Vicar of Overbury.

The Rev. Richard George, L.L.B. Vicar of Stoke Prior.

The Rev. Matthew Lunn, M.A. Vicar of Kempsey.

The Rev. Thomas Price, M.A. Vicar of St. Peter's.

Organist and Master of the Choristers.

Mr. Charles Clarke, 1813.

Lay Clerks or Singing Men.

Charles Clarke.

John Southall.

Joseph Shelton.

Matthew Bennett

John Griffiths.

William Holmes.

Samuel Dangerfield.

Henry Shelton,

Ten Choristers.

E. Clarke.

W. Rogers.

E. Allen.

W. Bennett.

C. Bennett.

G. Jones.

E. Williams.

H. Edmunds.

J. Dippet.

W. Stafford.

Schoolmaster.

Rev. W. J. Porter, M.A.

Usher.

Rev. Cornelius Copner, B.A.

*Forty King's Scholars.—See Public Schools.**Two Sextons.*

Francis Stafford, Nov. 25, 1795,

John Baldwin, 1814.

Two Vergers.

Charles Richards.

William Wells.

Two Butlers.

Samuel Romney.

James Sayer.

One Manciple.

Mrs. Stinton.

Two Cooks.

Elizabeth Dunn.

Ann Wibley.

Ten Beadsemen.

Charles Richards

John Goodman.

Edward Thewliss.

Andrew Ely.

William Wells.

James Watkins.

William Huntsman.

Edward Poney.

Thomas Jolly.

Thomas Wheeler.

Three Porters.

William Savage.

Henry Kerley.

Edward Thewliss.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Religious Houses, anciently endowed and long since suppressed, in this City;—the Castle, and its Constables.

Ancient hospitals were principally intended for the accommodation of pilgrims and poorer travellers on their journeys; and, with this view, were built by the sides of great roads and near the entrance of towns; a few poor men were stationed in each, to do the office of hospitality, and were handsomely paid out of the revenues of the foundation.

ST. WULSTAN'S, NOW THE COMMANDERY.—An ancient hospital, built on the south-east side of the city, of which that good bishop was the founder. Its original establishment was for a master, a chaplain, and four poor brethren. Leland says, "it was situate in the suburb, without Sidbury-gate, and some say," continues he, "it was the foundation of a queen." The inhabitants of this infirmary were religious, of the order of St. Augustin, and professed the three spiritual vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. It was to be always in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester and his successors; and the preceptor, or master, removable by them at pleasure. They had an in-

firmary, in which, A. D. 1294, were twenty-two persons. In 1268, Wm. de Beauchamp, among the legacies he bequeathed in favor of other religious foundations in this city, left one mark to this hospital. Wm. de Molendinis, clerk, was a considerable benefactor to this hospital, as well as to St. Oswald's. In 1294, he gave 60 marks, and £10 sterling, by which he ensured to himself and his house the prayers and devotional services of the brethren of the foundation, and the celebration of his anniversary, on the conversion of St. Paul, with some degree of ceremony. In 1414, when Bishop Bouchier made his visitation of this society, he made an addition to its members. He ordered, that there should be two chaplains, each to be allowed four marks yearly, a gown, a chamber, diet at the master's table, and, in his absence, ten-pence a week for providing for themselves. He settled five poor brethren and two sisters in this house, each to have seven-pence a week : but, lest complaints should arise of its revenue being unequal to such an unequal burden, he forbade the granting of any corrodies, thus preventing any old servants of the bishop, &c. from being quartered on them for the future. Hitherto the masters had been laymen, as the appellation of commander, assumed only by lay superiors, sufficiently implies ; but this bishop insisted that the master should be in priest's orders. It had usually the name of the Commandery, from the title which its masters assumed, who, in imitation of the supe-

rriors in military convents, styled themselves *præceptores*, or commanders. This has led some retailers in topography into a gross mistake, who have ventured to assert, upon no authority but the name of a commandery, which the site of this hospital still retains, that it was formerly a house of the Knights of St. John; whereas, it is certain that those knights had no possession in Worcester, or its neighbourhood. About the end of the 13th century, the prior took the name of preceptor, or commander; and in a patent of Henry VIII. the site of it is granted to Morysina, by the title of *situs præceptoris, sive, prioratus, S. Wulstani, Wigorn.* In May, 1300, Hugh le Despenser, then chief justice of the forest, (afterwards the favourite and principal minister of Edward II.) attended by all the foresters of Feckingham, held his court in this hospital, for imposing fines on the destroyers of the king's game. Aug. 21, 1524, Cardinal Wolsey had a bull from the pope, authorizing him to suppress this hospital, with several other small religious houses; and with the lands and revenues thereof to endow his two colleges at Ipswich and Oxford: but he lived not to see it take effect; the king, upon his disgrace, having seized them all into his own hands. It continued in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester till the dissolution, when it was valued, 26 Henry VIII, at 79*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, in gross; 63*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* clear, as returned by the commissioners. It was granted, 32 Henry VIII. by deed, bearing date 15th March,

to Sir Richard Morysine, who exchanged it again with that king, and then it became part of the endowment of the cathedral church of Christ, in Oxford, of which it was held by lease; till, on the 13th of May, in the 36th of the same reign, it was conveyed, in consideration of the sum of £498, to Thomas Wylde, Esq. of the city of Worcester, clothier, the lessee, in whose family it remained till a few years since, when it was purchased by John Dunbridge, Esq. of Worcester. In the original valor of Worcester diocese, in the first-fruit's office, it appears that the chapter of this hospital was dedicated to St. Godwald, and offerings were made to his image, &c. A moiety of the manor of Pirie, more anciently called Pirian, is mentioned among the estates of this hospital. In this manor lies Perry Wood, famous for Cromwell's encampment, and not less so for being named as the scene of his interview with the infernal monarch, as related by Mr. Echard. The Commandery is an edifice constructed of wood, the framing of which is filled with brick and stone intermixed. The refectory, or great hall, is the principal of its remains; it is nearly a square, roofed on the plan of Westminster Hall, with Irish oak, but not ornamented. The original door and staircase still remain: the windows, which are lofty and spacious, are filled with small panes of glass, like the common casement, on which are painted birds, flowers, and other decorations, and the principal part of them are charged with a scroll, inscribed Emanuel,

in every casement. The modern and useful additions to this house have destroyed much of its antiquity. In one of the chambers, to which you ascend by an ancient stair-case, are still the arms of Wylde above alluded to: they were, it is said, the first persons who used a close carriage in Worcester. In the hall are two carved lions, apparently once forming the ends of seats; and the paving of this room is of red bricks, with white ornaments, or tiles, similar to that of Malvern Abbey; on some of which are arms, a shield, with a fess, on which are crescents, between three small crosses, pattée. A room, supposed to have been the kitchen, has a fire-place of 13 feet width in the shaft, and 8 feet 3 inches in the opening. On one door of a garret is carved 1601
Rc and on a part of some old frieze work, at one of the entrances, the date, 1628, between carving of two verdures or sporting figures.

From the back of the Commandery you proceed to the park: it rises up a hill, where is the appearance of a once avenue of trees to its probable original entrance, and where the intrenchments made at the siege of Worcester are still visible. Part of this building is let out to a lace manufacturer, and the greater part is the concern and dwelling-house of Mr. Burlingham, who appropriates part of it to a Sunday School.—*See School.*

ST. OSWALD'S.—In the north suburb of this city was another hospital, dedicated to St. Os-

wald. Its original endowment was for a master, a chaplain, and four poor brethren. This hospital was originally an infirmary, founded for leprous monks of Worcester priory. The small pox, when first brought by the crusaders into Europe, seems to have been confounded with the leprosy; which was also, from the same conveyance, at that time epidemic in the west. Davies, one of Stowe's MS. authors, reports St. Oswald to have been the founder of this hospital, but the leprosy was not known in England till long after Oswald's time. There is mention of other establishments for lepers in various parts of England, and of France especially, which were afterwards converted into hospitals, *i. e.* inns for the pilgrims and the poor, as was this of St. Oswald, the master of which was nominated anciently by the precentor of St. Mary's priory. It was in being before A. D. 1268, in which year Wm. de Beauchamp, by will, left it 10*s.* Leland has given a short detail of its state and appearance at his time, in his *Itinerary*: in several old deeds, the chapel belonging to the hospital is said to have been a parish church; and Bishop Littelton collected, from the MSS. in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, that there was formerly a church dedicated to St. Oswald, in the hamlet of Whiston, within the parish of Claines. The patronage was vested in the prior and convent of Worcester, and the master was appointed by the sacrist of that church. Dugdale and Speed say, it was valued at 13*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* clear per annum. In a MS. valuation

of Archbishop Sancroft, cited by Tanner, it is stated at 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* in the whole; and upon a new valuation, 4 Edward VI. at 15*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* This house was not dissolved, but given by the king to the dean and chapter, in whose patronage it has remained ever since, except in the reign of James I.—*For a further Account of St. Oswald, see Charitable Foundations.*

WHITSTANE OR WISTAN.—Of great celebrity in the annals of Worcester, was a nunnery of seven or eight white nuns, of the Benedictine order, and called White Ladies from the colour of their habits; “situate,” says Leland, “on the north side of the cemetery of St. Oswald, in the north suburb of this city; said to be founded by Walter de Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester.” It was built upon ground that had belonged to the cathedral convent: the site of their house, and the donations which had been made to them, were confirmed by the prior and convent of Worcester, A. D. 1255; at which time, also, their church was dedicated. Bishop Godfrey Giffard, in the year 1269, gave to this nunnery the manor and patronage of Eston, from whence that village is still called White-Lady Aston, or Eston. He ordered the prior of Worcester to provide a priest to officiate there, for which he had a maintenance: he also gave them (1271) a portion of tythes and oblations in Claines; and made interest with Raymond de Nogeris, the Pope’s nuncio, to free them from their tenths. In the reign of Henry IV. a patent

passed the seal for appropriating to them the church of Weston-super-Avon. There is a tenement about a mile to the east of Worcester, which was part of the possession of this religious house, and still bears the name of the Nunnery Farm. Their revenue was valued, at the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII. at 53*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* per annum; and granted, 35 Henry VIII. to one Richard Callowhill. The site of the nunnery still retains the name of the White Ladies, and is held under the governors of a charity, founded soon after the Reformation, by Elizabeth, for the support of a blue coat school in Worcester. Richard Blurton, Esq. purchased the renewable lease, from which it has descended to Richard Ingram, Esq. the late proprietor, who dying in 1811*, it became the property of his widow, who resides on the premises. The Refectory remains nearly in its primitive state—it is used as a kitchen; the chapel was destroyed on the dispersion of the nuns, but its outer walls, still remaining, ascertain its extent and the position of its altar, on which was placed the monument of Mr. Richard Blurton, formerly the proprietor of this estate, removed hither from the old church of Nicholas, when that

* October 20, 1811, died, after a very short illness, Richard Ingram, Esq. of the White Ladies. As a man of science, his attainments were of the highest stamp, his general knowledge was copious and comprehensive, and applied with sound judgment and discrimination to every subject which he had occasion to discuss; his erudition was remarkably extensive, and his acquaintance with the Greek and Latin Classics the most intimate.—*Worcester Herald*.

structure was taken down, and in which Mr. B. was buried. The inscription upon this mural slab is nearly effaced, and the tablet, on which are the armorial bearings, is broken at the corners.

The position of this altar, and several of the windows, is still visible; beneath the present flooring is a crypt, probably a place for the interment of its prioresses. Tradition has reported, that subterraneous passages led from this vault to St. Mary's monastery on one side, and to Henlip House on the other. On a view of the place no indication of such openings can any where be traced to authorize the latter conjecture: but, that the excavation reached to the college, has been corroborated by several persons and circumstances.

—In the latter end of the last century, part of the passage fell in, at a place called the Earl's Post, near the town hall; and, it is said that a hollow or rumbling sound, emitted by the carriages in High-street, particularly towards the cathedral, furnishes an authentic proof of this idea. The opening was bricked up by the present possessor of White Ladies, who had probably no wish to receive uninvited guests through this passage. From inquiry made by Mr. Jeal, late Sexton at the cathedral, and taken from his MSS. we find, Watkins, who laid the pipes in the High-street, says, "the crown of the arch is about six feet under the pavement, and that they brake into it opposite the Pump-street; that it is also five or six feet deep, and arched over with stone; that it seemed to

communicate with the wall at the old Post-office. Qy. Where was the old Post-office? Another person says, that in digging foundations for some houses in the Bull-entry, they brake into it there. 'Tis said Dr. Nash proceeded from the White Ladies; some say in the subterraneous passage, until his torch going out, he gave up his subterraneous researches."

The cemetery, on the north of the building, is now an orchard, where the remains of some of its original inhabitants have been occasionally discovered. This house appears to have been a religious establishment as early as the Norman Conquest, and the only nunnery ever founded at Worcester. According to William of Malmesbury, Ulgera, the mother of St. Wulstan, took the veil in this society. It seems not, however, to have had the support of an ample revenue, and, but for the assistance of additional benefactors, could not have subsisted:—its founder is unknown. A stone structure, of Saxon origin and probably sepulchral, which had stood on this spot, and called the White-stane, gave name to the ancient manor of Whit-stone, of which the adjoining estate of Sansom-fields forms a considerable part. That estate is held by lease for lives, absolute, under the Lord Bishop of this diocese, with several freehold lands contiguous to it. During the several changes that Worcester experienced in the wars of the Parliament army and the Loyalists,—for the Parliament army was as often in possession of it as the King's,—the

White Ladies was held in such veneration by both parties, as to be left uninjured and entire, when the whole suburb of Worcester, from the north gate of the city, and even the hospital of St. Oswald, to which the White Ladies adjoined, was demolished and levelled for the defence and security of the town, when at several times besieged*. The owners of this mansion were equally respected and respectable: they had been honoured with giving reception and entertainment to Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through this city, in 1585, the 34th year of her reign; the bed she slept in, the cup she drank out of, and some other memorials of that royal visit, were preserved therein with great attention. We were enabled, by the kindness of the present proprietor of White Ladies, to view every part of this interesting building; but, we regret to say, that many of these relics have disappeared, but not from negligence of the present owner. The bed where the Queen slept, and this cup, are no longer visible; there is, however, a nondescript sort of black earthen jar, with numerous handles; this is of ancient date, and the room in which the Queen reposed, of excessive small dimensions, still remains perfect. Here is an original portrait of a late Lord Darnley, whose strength of muscle was such as to enable him to roll up the

* March 30, the citizens and soldiers in the town destroyed St. Oswald's Hospital, but spared Mr. Somers's house at the White Ladies, which was a strong stone building, capable of lodging 500 men with safety.—*Extract from a MS. of Mr. Townshend, Of Elmley-Lovet, who kept a regular diary during the siege.*

pewter dishes, with which, at one time, the table of our ancestors were furnished. The gardens, which were extensive and highly cultivated, are also said to have furnished the pear-tree, loaded with beautiful fruit, which the Queen admiring as it stood in the market-place, or cross, to which it had been removed only the preceding night, added the three pears to the city arms, in approbation of the good government and order whereby such fine fruit was preserved safe in such a situation. In this mansion, thus venerated and considered as neutral, indeed as sacred ground, throughout the whole course of the civil war, Charles II. took up his abode during the short stay he made at Worcester, previous to the decisive battle of Sept. 3, 1651; and shifting himself there after the defeat, and whilst a council of war was holding at Barbourne Bridge, went off in disguise, through the fields adjoining the house, to Astwood, and from thence to Boscobel, leaving his garters, two pair of fringed gloves, waistcoat and smallclothes, in possession of the family, who carefully preserved them for many years. The name of this house, the White Ladies, has, by being connected with Boscobel, made a confusion in all the relations of his escape.

HOUSE OF THE GREY OR MINOR FRIARS,—otherwise called Franciscans, now the city gaol. Their house, according to Leland, was of the foundation of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick: it was in being before the year 1266.

The refectory is a spacious and handsome room, the wainscoting, which is of Irish oak, is ornamented above with carvings, in which the instruments of the passion are represented, inscribed **B. M.** and on some **J. D. S.** while others have the plume of feathers, the badge of the Prince of Wales, between the initials **E. D.** shewing thereby, this part of its fitting up, if not also of the erection of the building, to have been subsequent to the date of the event that gave origin to this mark of distinction, which the valour of that prince has conferred on the eldest son of our kings.

Proceeding to the refectory, on the left, is a bay window, with an archway, coeval probably with the old building; inside this archway are the following letters :—

CVYE*THE*POVRE*ATT HII*DOVRE*THE*OF*BE*NOT*
HARD*FOR*PLENTY IS ALWAYS AS WAR.

In this part are some coloured paving tiles.

The **DOMINICANS** and the **PENITENTS** had also each a house here, traces of which are no longer visible.

TRINITY GYLD.—Gylds or Gelds were founded either for the purposes of charity, religion, or merchandize. The Trinity Gyld has been, we believe, used as an exchange for the clothiers; also for a theatre; at one time it was adorned with much rich carvings, the only vestiges of which remains are in a piece of garden ground in the Tything, in the possession of Mr. Calvin.

H H

THE CASTLE.—All that is now to be perceived of Worcester Castle, is a late receptacle for the safe conduct of prisoners of the exterior of the county; it presents a gloomy but unpicturesque appearance of a once modern gaol, having no part of ancient date, save a bastion at one corner of the quadrangle, and a mask over one entrance: without being venerable in ruins, it affords the association of ideas of how much wretchedness once inhabited these walls. The rooms have lost their ancient air in the smallness of their proportions: here is still left an excellent piece of mechanism for raising water. This building, to which a bridewell was also attached, stands upon about four acres, it held two hundred persons: the prisoners, in May, 1814, were removed to the county gaol, for an account of which, see *Prisons*.

Proceeding from this edifice, you pass through a garden, and ascend a steep artificial mount, the area of which, at the top, its only six yards in diameter, thrown up, probably, at the same time with that now called Cruckbarrow-hill; from this you view the Tæme's mouth, and the meadow where the battle of Worcester first began. The rampire to the south of this hill, extending from the river towards Edgar's tower, was not levelled when Mr. Green wrote his *Survey*, and the ditches on the outside, he says, may be easily traced. Upon this ditch, it is presumed, the back premises, belonging to Frog-lane, are built. In the area of this prison are held the hustings, for the election of county members.

CHAPTER IX.

*Parochial Account of Churches, &c. in the City
and Suburbs.*

ST. PETER THE GREAT.—A vicarage in the presentation of the dean and chapter, so called to distinguish it from St. Peter's the Little, which was a chapel belonging to the king's castle here. The church of St. Peter is situate at the southern extremity of the city, near Digley's* meadows; it was appropriated by Bishop Wakefield to the Abbey of Pershore, who were its patrons till the dissolution. It was at first dedicated to the saints Perpetua and Felicitas, but on the 25th of April, 1420, the parishioners obtained a faculty to alter the same, and their wake was afterwards kept on the Sunday after St. Philip and St. James; its seats are irregular, and there is a curious monument, or rather picture, representing the portraits of two men, the one in the red gown being that of William Bachler, one of the corporation, in 1608, of this parish; and the other, in black, being the *lively portraiture* of Stanton, benefactors to the poor of this parish. They are standing by a table, accompanied by a dog, and there is an inscription over their heads, and on a red table-cloth, in gold letters. This

* Qy. Is this a corruption of the French word D'Églisé.

church has no organ. In the south aisle, near the door, is the family vault of the Wyldes, extending nearly one side of the church, long resident in the Commandery in this parish, at whose expense the aisle of the church is kept in repair: the family of the Ingrams, as impropiators of the great tithes, keep the middle aisle in repair, from its east end to the cross arch of the aisle. Its tower, which has an embattled top, contains but four bells. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Price.

ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL,—a peculiar in the gift of the dean and chapter. About the year 1551, this living lapsed to the crown, and has so continued ever since, it not being worth while to pay the expense of the seals, &c. on account of the smallness of the rectory, it is therefore held by licence. This church is situate on the N.E. angle of the cathedral; its interior is commodious and light, having a wide centre aisle. It is presumed by Green, that this was the site of the once famous leaden spire, or clochium, part of the eastern wall of which making up the west end of the church. The other parts of this tower and spire were pulled down about 1647, and sold for 61*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and this money was given to repair churches and alms-houses destroyed or damaged during the war. Inglethorpe hospital had 113*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* given them to repair the houses burnt down by the king's forces, and 246*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* to purchase a revenue. Lady Boeth's gift had 20*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* allowed to make good what was taken away by force. St. John's,

Castle Morton, Dodderhill, and many other churches had money allowed them to pay their delapidations. The present Rector is the Rev. Thos. Clarke, M.A.

ST. ALBAN.—A rectory in the patronage of the dean and chapter. This church is situate on the north-west corner of Fish-street, where that street and Warmstry-slip intersect little Fish-street and Palace-row; its interior and outward appearance exhibit nothing but meanness. About the year 1815, this church was repaired and cleaned; near the middle of the south aisle, is the following inscription, on a flat stone, to the memory of

“ George Lewis, who departed this life the 29th day of September, 1790, aged 57. He was the conductor of the printing business in the Porcelain Manufactory in this city upwards of 30 years, in which capacity his indefatigable attention and integrity were worthy of imitation.”

About the middle of the south aisle, close to the wall, is an inscription to the memory of Mr. Chew, organ builder, and one of the lay clerks of Worcester cathedral, buried here in the year 1790. —The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Bedford, M. A.

ST. HELEN.—A rectory in the grant of the Bishop. Leland says, “ the church of St. Helen is counted the most ancient in this city.” This church is situate at the north-east corner of Fish-street, its east end fronting High-street: its interior is divided into three aisles, by two rows of well-built pillars; the altar-piece neat, and the light

good. "A substantial repair," says Mr. Green, "much improved its internal and outward appearance, the seating being rendered more regular, and the belfry separated from the middle aisle, which before lay open to it, and the east front railed in with iron rails. The burying ground, which is at the north-west quarter of the church, was purchased for that purpose; and, on Friday, May 31, 1793, it was consecrated by the late Bishop Hurd: a new house was also built contiguous to the church for the residence of the rector, an accommodation not hitherto provided. But, on its again falling into decay, a subscription was opened in 1808 for its further repair; and, on Dec. 20, 1809, this church was re-opened with a selection of vocal and instrumental music, aided by the talents of Mr. Griffiths, when a sermon was preached by the late Dean Onslow, and a collection made. The tower of this church contained an octave peal of tuneable bells, now taken down; they are remarkable for the several inscriptions they bear, in honour and memory of the glorious battles and achievements of Queen Anne's heroes; they all bear the date 1706, excepting the seventh bell, the date of which is 1712." The inscriptions on these bells are as follow:—

1st—Blenheim.

First in my note, and Blenheim is my name,
For Blenheim's story will be first in fame.

2d—Barcelona.

Let me relate how Louis did bemoan
His grandson Philip's flight from Barcelona.

3d—Ramillies.

Deluged in blood, I, Ramillies, advance
 Britannia's glory in the fall of France.

4th—Menin.

Let Menin on my sides engraven be,
 And Flanders freed from Gallic slavery.

5th—Turin.

When in harmonious peal I roundly go,
 Think on Turin, and triumphs of the Po.

6th—Eugène.

With joy I bear illustrious Eugene's name,
 Fav'rite of Fortune, and the boast of Fame.

7th—Marlborough.

But I, with pride, the great Marlborough bear,
 Terror of Tyrants and the soul of War.

8th—Queen Anne.

Th' immortal praises of Queen Anne I sound,
 With union blest, and all these glories crown'd.

Against the north wall of the chancel of this church, is a handsome tomb of stone, with a recumbent statue at full length, in magisterial robes, with the following inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of John Nash, Esq. late Alderman of this city, who was buried May 22, 1662, aged 72 years; and full of good works, as by the liberal provision for the poor and needy, does appear in his last will and testament, dated August 30, 1661, a copy of which was delivered to the chamber of Worcester, and appointed to be read once every year to them, by the town-clerk.”

This statue is in very good preservation.

Underneath, and on the base of the statue, is this inscription:—

“ Here lyeth the body of John, the son of Richard Nash, Esq. of this city, who departed this life the 23d day of November, anno dom. 1681; *Ætatis suæ* 2^{do}. ”

This tomb was surmounted with a large shield, bearing the arms of Nash:—namely, a chevron, between greyhounds, now fallen down.

On a marble monument in the vestry is the following inscription:—

“ Philip Bearcroft, Gent. late alderman of this city, whose justice and integrity in his public offices the grateful citizens can attest; whose humanity to the distressed, and charity to the poor, this parish more particularly experienceth, died the 9th of August, 1728, aged 80. His first wife, Mary, the daughter of Richard Weston, Gent. lies interred at Martley, in this county, by whom he had one child, Mary. His second wife, Elizabeth Ford, whose remains lie near his, in this church, died September 3, 1731, aged 77. Their said daughter Mary, having married John Menoe, of the Rock, Gent. and lived many years a widow, after a life spent in doing good, gave, at her death, many charitable legacies; among which were,—to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 100*l*. —to the Infirmary of this city 100*l*.—to the Rock parish, in which she lived, and to this parish, where she lies buried, legacies for cloathing poor men and women annually. In testimony of her affection for these her parents, having by her will ordered this monument to be erected, she exchanged this life for a better, Feb. 14, 1760, aged 75.

The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Bedford, M. A.

ST. ANDREW is situate in a very spacious cemetery, consecrated to its use by Bishop Thornborough, 1635, and is presumed to have been erected in the eleventh century; its tower, which contains a clock and a peal of five bells, has, within these few years, been cased with stone. The altar-piece is of a modern date, very neat, of the Corinthian order of architecture, with decent embellishments, and this church is well and regularly pewed; but the spire of this edifice is the admiration of every one, for its elegant proportions, and is supposed to exceed every one in beauty, Salisbury not even excepted. The present old tower, with its original spire, before it was destroyed by lightning, in 1733, was thus reckoned:—tower, 30 yds. or 90 feet; old spire, 44 yds. 1 foot and 10 inches, or 133 feet 10 inches; which was 21 feet 8 inches lower than the present tower and spire: the former was originally adorned with carvings of monstrosities, &c. the only remaining fragment of which, a monster's head with its tongue out, is preserved in Mr. Lingham's garden, Copenhagen-street. A high wind, which happened December 31, 1778, much injured the upper part of the spire of this church; the expense of this repair, and also of the tower on which it stands, was defrayed by a voluntary subscription, in 1780. The spire itself has been repaired or built three times; it having once fallen into decay, and once been destroyed by lightning. We read, in Nov. 13, 1799, that the

spire of St. Andrew's church was much injured by the high winds, several stones having been forced out from the top, and a chasm occasioned below the capstan of about a yard in length; it was at one time feared that the greater part of the structure must have been damaged, but it weathered the storm. This church also underwent a thorough repair in 1809; the expense was defrayed by a subscription, and the first stone of the casing of the roof was laid by the mayor, H. Rogers, in August of that year, when, in 1812, a further subscription was solicited.

This spire, from the diameter of its base, carries on the most gradual and exact diminution, above 155 feet, to a very small termination, challenges the world for its equal, and appears with great effect in the road from Malvern to Worcester, or rising through the suburbs of Sansom-fields, &c. and at the distance of many miles*. It was the extraordinary production of Nathaniel Wilkinson, a common mason, who erected this monument of his skill and ability; he is still living, but working as a journeyman at his business!!!

The dimensions of St. Andrew's spire, as given in upon the oath of the builder thereof, the 15th of May, 1751, are as follow :—

* Many curious tales are told of adventurous youths who climbed the scaffold when it was last repaired; men were shaved on the top of the spire, a band of music went up, and Messrs. Barr, Flight and Barr, have a cup which was painted on the pinnacle.

	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ins.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>
The height of the base, or tower *	90	0	0
— spire from its base.....	155	6	0
	245	6	0
The diameter of the base of the spire ...	20	0	0
— under the cap.....	0	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

The spire is terminated by a Corinthian capital, on which is fixed a large gilt weathercock ; the interior of the church is handsomely pewed with fine old oak, but some of the monuments are broken and defaced. The roof under the belfry has some curious carving of St. Andrew, &c. Its first incumbent was Reginald, who died A. D. 1219: the present is the Rev. William Faulkner, collated here 1794.

ST. CLEMENT is a rectory in the presentation of the dean and chapter. This church is situate at the bottom of Dolday, at its north-west end, and near the Severn. It is rather a singular circumstance, that, until lately, the church was the only part of the parish inhabited to the east of the Severn, all the houses being upon the opposite shore; this probably arose from its site being within the city walls, that its building should be safer from the

* Perhaps some of our readers may be able to communicate the particulars of a tradition, which we recollect hearing something of, respecting the building of this spire, and its being originally erected by a person who was preserved, on a foggy night, from walking into the Severn, by hearing the bells of St. Andrew's, and in gratitude erected the spire.

inroads of the enemy. The fabric of this church is united with the remains of the north wall of the city; the interior of it is small, and it has but four bells. The Oliverian party, when they levelled the city wall, brought the old tower of this church down with it, since which it has had one erected of wood; it gave name to a portal of the city adjoining, which was also ruined at the same time, though its remains were not wholly taken down till within these ten years. Its first incumbent was M. Richard de Caderunge; the present is the Rev. John Davis, collated as rector Feb. 1816.

ALL SAINTS is a rectory in the gift of the crown. On taking down the old church the present one was erected on its site, in the year 1742, as appears from a stone inscribed with the builder's name, with that date upon it, and fixed in the south wall of the tower's top. It is situate on an eminence, near the top of Merry Vale, south of the bottom of Broad-street; the altar-piece is Corinthian, divided by four pilasters. On each side of the communion is a plain pilaster, on a pedestal, painted in imitation of fluting; the church is divided into three aisles, by two rows of plain Doric columns, and two three-quartered ones on pedestals, entablature, architrave, frieze, and cornice; this aisle is arched, ribbed, and pannelled; the side aisles have plain flat ceilings, with a plain cove cornice, and one of the handsome chandeliers, valued at £30 each, was presented to this church by Mr. Pardoe, a

Quaker of this parish, as a commutation for not serving the parish offices. The tower of this church is terminated by four pinnacles, with battlements, and contains a complete set of ten bells; it is regularly pewed, and very light. The pulpit was removed about the year 1816, and placed immediately below the altar in the middle aisle. Near the east end of the south aisle is an old monument of Edward Hurdman, Esq. the first mayor of Worcester; on which are the effigies of him and his wife, represented kneeling and praying: here is no inscription. In a concave circle in the wall, over the great west window, on the outside, is a bust of the celebrated Bishop Hough; underneath which are the arms of the see, sculptured likewise in stone. The first incumbent was Thomas R. Omnium, Sanctorum in Wigorn, temp. Maugerii epi,—this must therefore have been in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The rectory of All Saints was augmented, in 1765, to the amount of £800, six hundred of which was given by Queen Anne's bounty, one hundred by the parish, and one hundred by the rector. The present incumbent is the Rev. Dr. Davis, inducted December 1795.

ST. SWITHIN is a rectory now in the gift of the dean and chapter. The old church, the tower of which was octagonal, with an embattled top, being in a ruinous state, was pulled down, and the present new church was built in 1736, as appears from a brass plate fixed over the west entrance. Its si-

tuation is at the junction of the Mealcheapen-street, with Goose-lane, the Shambles, and the Dish-market or Church-street, leading to the High-street. A stone figure of *Time*, placed over the dial at the east end of this church, was blown down and broken to pieces by a high wind, Feb. 25, 1750. The altar-piece is Doric; the communion-floor is of marble, with side pilasters and Doric columns, embellished very neatly on its ceiling with stucco. The roof of the body of the church is a cove ribbed gothic, trussed with different heads falling between the windows; the pulpit is enriched with a great deal of carving; the top is finished with a pelican, feeding her young brood with her own blood, indicating divine providence and protection. This church has an organ, consisting of eleven stops, supported by two Doric pillars, fluted, and is the gift of William Swift, Esq. late of this city. Opposite the pulpit, in the middle aisle, the handsome brass sconce suspended there is thus inscribed, "The gift of Mr. William Riley, Gent. of this parish, in the year 1736." The tower is terminated with four pinnacles of open work, with battlements: it contains a peal of six bells, with a set of chimes, and was the only church, besides the cathedral, within the liberties of the city, that, until within these few years, could boast of either organ or chimes; it is well lighted by a single set of windows, is well pewed, and uniformly neat. The first incumbent, (*vide Worcester Annals*) occurs in 1240, John

Capellanus : the present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Shirley, appointed June, 1801*.

ST. MARTIN is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter. This church, which the parishioners were empowered to rebuild by act of Parliament, stands at the north-west angle of the Corn-market, nearly on the site of the old church ; it is a brick edifice, on a foundation of white stone, rising three feet above the surface of the ground, with rustic doors, corners, window-cases, and pediment, with a dentilated cornice of the same ; the area is 60 feet by 45 ; it is lighted by twelve semi-circular arched windows : between these is the chancel, elevated about a foot and a half above the floor of the church, to which it opens under a wide, lofty, and elegantly pannelled arch ; the rails, which are extended on the upper step, between the bases of the arch, are of mahogany ; the screen, behind the communion table, is of cedar, ornamented with a glory, and supported by plain pilasters, corresponding with the stone work of the window above it, which is in the Venetian style,

* It is said that, about forty years ago, the chimes of this church were presented to the parish by a churchwarden of apparent opposition to the existing ministry, when they were made to chime " Britons strike home ;" his colleague, however, a rigid royalist, offended at so flagrant a mark of profaneness, insisted upon their changing to " God save the King ;" but the revolutionary gentleman was determined ; when, at length, it was agreed, that the loyal tune and the liberty peal should be changed in alternate weeks. But the chimes themselves, having an utter detestation of all party disputes, now play so as it is difficult to recognize whether their tunes be revolutionary or loyal, or even either.

and is placed beneath an interior mural arch. The walls are wainscotted four feet high with oak, and the area uniformly pewed with the same in four equal divisions. The pulpit and desk are constructed of mahogany, which, in this city, hath alone been introduced in St. Martin's. The ceiling and roof are supported by eight Ionic columns and four pilasters, 23 feet high, with the same number of brackets, corresponding in their decorations with the entablature of the opposite columns; the middle space of the ceiling is flat, with a plain moulding; the side aisles are coved transversely towards the tops of the windows, and the spaces between the pillars. This church was built after a design by Mr. Anthony Keck, architect of the county infirmary; it was began July, 1768, and opened for service October 11, 1772, by Dr. Tottie, arch-deacon of Worcester and rector of the parish. The tower, which is seventy feet high, is likewise of brick, with rustic corners and windows, and with a ballustrade and pinnacles of white stone; it contains a clock and a set of six bells. The whole expense of the building of this church amounted to £2215, including the old materials. In the year 1812, the west end of the church, over the door-way into the belfry, received the improvement of an organ, by Elliott, and a gallery extending the width of the church; the expense of which was defrayed by contributions: since these improvements have been made, lectures have been given every Sunday evening. The first incumbent

was Richard, A. D. 1219 ; the present one is the Rev. Digby Smith, M. A.*

On a marble monument, in the south aisle, between the door and the window, to the right of the entrance to the church, we read,—

Near this place, in one grave, lye the bodies of Mr. Richard Grismund, and Mrs. Eliz. his beloved wife, and two of their sons. Eliza and Martha, surviving daughters of the aforesaid Mr. Richard and Mrs. Eliz. Grismund, who have given to the poor of this parish the sum of 25s. per annum, on condition that the grave wherein the above-mentioned lye be never disturbed, nor any other person buried therein after the decease and interment of the donors in the same grave, nor without their consent whilst living ; which condition, if not performed, y^d the s^d gift to cease, and revert to the right heirs of the donors.

Here also is an inscription to Mr. Thos. Moore, and Ann his wife, of whom see *Hospitals*†.

In the register of this parish, which begins in the year 1538, is the following singular entry :—

* A lady and her daughter going to St. Martin's church, as usual, just as the former was about to enter her seat, she suddenly vanished from sight, to the great astonishment of those present, who had observed her come into the church ; the daughter immediately shrieking excited still more alarm, and some moments elapsed before the lady's disappearance could be accounted for: at length it was discovered that the stone on which she stood, at the entrance of the pew, had sunk and precipitated her into a family vault underneath. She received no other injury than what her fright occasioned.—*Worcester Journal*.

† As some men were digging by the side of the foundation of the old church, they met with a coffin, much decayed, which, upon their endeavouring to remove, broke asunder, whereupon they discovered within it some old-fashioned tobacco pipes, a small three-handled black earthen cup, and a pewter chamber utensil, all intire.—*Worcester Journal*, 1768.

K K

" Mem. That I, John Wilkinson, parson of the parish church of St. Martin's, within the city of Worcester, have licensed Thomas Heywood, of the said parish, mercer, being very sick in body, for the recovery of his former health, if it shall so please God, to eat flesh, for the time of his sickness and no longer; according to the effect and meaning of the statute in that case provided, Anno Quinto Domine, nostre Regine Elizabethæ nunc cap quinto. In witness whereof, I the said John Wilkinson, have signed this present licence with my own hand; given the 17th day of February, in the 22d year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, &c. &c. And also the same licence, according to the purport of the said statute aforesaid, registered in the church book of the aforesaid parish of St. Martin's, in the 25th of the same month aforesaid.

By me, JOHN WILKINSON, parson of St. Martin.

By me, ROWLAND BARTLEY, one of the church-wardens there.

During the Usurpation, a great many entries occur in the register of this parish of marriages solemnized by the ministry of *Justices of the Peace*.

Specimen.—"Memor. That Thomas Baker, of the parish of Daderhill, and Anne Wallford, of the parish of Sallwarpe, both in the countie of Worcester, weare married the 26th daye of Maye, 1656, by Mr. John Nash, one of the Justises of the pease of the cittie of Worcester, beinge publickely proclaimed 3 severall market dayes, in 3 severall weekes, in the market-plase of the sayd cittie, according to the actt of parlment."

The learned scribe who made these entries, stiles himself John Roberts, register of Martins.

ST. NICHOLAS,—a rectory in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester. The front of the present

church is Doric, consisting of four pilasters of that order, returned by two; the ground is rusticated and balustraded to the return of the tower, where it is rested by a parapet wall; the entrance Doric, three-quarter columns, with plain mouldings on the inner pilasters, a circular pediment, beneath which is fixed a carving of the arms of England, with the supporters, as large as life. The base of the tower is square, with double breaks at the corners; on the front plane is the dial, and in the others windows. From a plain cornice it is set off square with the windows, and rounded arras; from thence, capped with another plain cornice, it is set off to an octagon, on whose several sides are the windows of the bell-room; (the latter contains a set of six bells) from thence it is brought into a round, on which is a cupola, supported by eight Tuscan columns, with a pyramidal top, surmounted by a gilt ball and weathercock; circular Doric altarpiece, stucco pannelled, over which is a group of cherubim heads, &c. gilt, on a blue ground. Above this is a round window, upon the glass is painted the symbol of the Holy Ghost, encompassed with a full glory; an impost moulding goes round the whole church, the ceiling is one pannelled flat, and coved from the impost to the pannel; in its centre is a circular moulding, ornamented for the sconce; the seating is of oak, pannelled. Beneath all is a spacious vault for the interment of the dead; it is divided by four arches and extends the whole space of the church. In the

year 1813 this church was reopened, with vocal and instrumental music, and two sermons, when it had the addition, of an organ and two galleries, the expense of which was defrayed by contributions, and subscriptions of those of the inhabitants who chose to have seats annexed to their houses, for which a faculty was granted by the bishop. The first incumbent was Walterus, in 1291; the present is the Rev. Sam. Oldnall, M. A. collated July 5, 1786*.

In the year 1814, a gentleman connected with this parish, undertook, with the sanction and approbation of the minister and churchwardens, to investigate the state of the benefaction funds, belonging to the poor. Up to this time it had been the practice, as is the case in most other parishes, to blend the benefaction with the other parochial funds, as it respects both their receipt and disbursement, in one account; in which practice there was much inconvenience and want of perspicuity. It was now proposed that they should be separated, and the accounts kept in different books; an entry of all the benefactions was made in a new book provided for that purpose; which entry contained the donor's name, the amount of each benefaction, and the manner in which it is to be applied: such further information as could be collected from the vestry records,

* In the year 1773, the road was widened opposite to St. Nicholas church, by taking down a wall and some palisades, which projected into the street; by means of which the garden-market was rendered more commodious, and the city improved in beauty.

from wills, and from other sources, respecting these donations, was added ; rules, regulations, and tables were made for receiving and disbursing the benefactions; and a list-book was also provided, in which are entered, from time to time, the names of those poor parishioners who are to receive them. The whole plan was submitted to the minister and churchwardens, and to some other gentlemen conversant with the business, and having met with their approbation, it was adopted and has been regularly acted upon since ; many advantages attend it, and particularly that part of it which separates the benefaction from the other accounts of the parish. By these means, the various funds belonging to the poor are accurately received and disbursed every year, with great ease, according to the wills and directions of the respective donors ; a duty, this, which it is evidently the desire of the gentlemen holding office in this parish most honorably to fulfil. An account of the whole receipt and expenditure is kept by the churchwardens in the new book, separate from all other accounts ; this is annually balanced and audited at a vestry meeting, when the parochial accounts are likewise submitted. By the permission of the clergyman, &c. we have examined this plan, and would recommend it to the attention and adoption of other parishes. The two donation tables which are in the vestry, containing the whole amount of the benefactions up to the present time, and the days for disbursing them, may be seen by permission of

the rector or the churchwardens. In the vestry-room of this parish there is a small library, consisting of about one hundred volumes, intended for the sole use of the rector and curate: these books are all lettered on the covers, and otherwise marked, and are kept in a book-case to prevent their being lost, with rules and regulations for their preservation; they are the gift of two clergymen, the one the late Dr. Thomas, the antiquary and rector, and the other recently curate of this parish. If incumbents and other gentlemen would commence the formation of such libraries, or make additions to them from time to time where they are begun, even if it were with a few books only, they might prove to be, at no very distant period, a great convenience and advantage to the clergy. Wherever this is done, due provision should be made, as in the present instance, for keeping the library intire; and such rules should be adopted as are set forth in an act of 7 Queen Anne, chapter 14, entitled "An Act for the preservation of parochial libraries*."

* *Maternal Sensibility*.—A Mr. and Mrs. Glover, who lived nearly adjoining to this church, had been so unfortunate as to lose their two children in their infancy by the small pox, and so nearly at the same time, that they were interred together in the same vault. Their loss proved so great a shock to the mother, that Mr. Glover found it necessary to take every means to prevent a too frequent recurrence of the sad event to reach her mind: he had for that purpose engaged the sexton of the church to inform him of those days on which funerals were to take place, that he might, which he frequently did, take Mrs. G. on a visit to some friend, distant enough from home to prevent, not only her seeing the occasional processions,

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, in Bedwardine, a vicarage in the gift of the dean and chapter, is situate in the manor of Hardwick, in an angle of the town of St. John's, formed by the road leading to Bromyard on its north and the road to Ledbury on its west; its fabric is old, its inside, which is very irregular in its arrangement, presents nothing very material to notice: in its tower is a good peal of bells. The first incumbent whose name occurs

but also hearing the tolling of the church bell. Twelve months had thus passed, and, from an unremitted attention to this prudent measure, no inconvenience had arisen; but on Friday, April 3, 1767, through the neglect of the sexton, who had failed to give the previous intimation to Mr. G. like an electric shock, "the death bell smote her ear," and all a mother's grief arose at once in the bosom of this amiable woman! The husband, who saw it too late to prevent her agonizing affliction, endeavoured still to soothe her, but in vain; she recollected it to have been twelve months since the same bell had summoned her infants to the grave! she recollected, also, fatally, that the door of the vault in which they lay was now open, but she concealed that thought, and assuming a composure that lulled the vigilance of her husband, who had thence formed hopes of her being able to sustain the trial with some degree of fortitude, left her to a momentary indulgence of her melancholy reflections. Alas! it was not long before he found how cruelly he had deceived himself: this modern Rachel, "that would not be comforted because her children were not," pursuing the gloomy purpose of her soul, had eluded all his watchfulness, and had made her way to the house of death; she had reached the coffins of her infants, where she fell, and almost instantly expired.—*Worcester Journal*, No. 3006, April 9, 1767.

On a stone, is to be seen, Elizabeth, wife of William Glover, of this parish, died April 3, 1767, aged 45; also two of their children, who died in their infancy.

It has been since said, that her regrets were augmented from her frequent repinings at the rapid increase of her family, when they all but two died quickly. This operated on a sensitive mind as a punishment for what she deemed her impiety.

after this church had become parochial was Johannes Troucestre; the present is the Rev. James Meakin, M. A.

The township of St. John consists of one street only, its east end commencing at Rosemary-lane, at the head of Cripplegate, on the road to Ludlow, and leading from Worcester to Powick, Malvern, Ledbury, &c. from whence are many beautiful and commanding views of the Severn and adjacent scenery. It is situate on a high ground, commanding a very extensive view of the city, from whence it is approached by the new road from the bridge. An annual fair is held here, on the Friday before Palm Sunday, being the day preceding the first spring fair holden in Worcester, on which day, only, the mayor and aldermen, attended by the sword-bearer, constables, &c. walk in procession, according to ancient custom, through this township, to a place called St. John's Green, where they call a Court of Pied Powder, which they adjourn to hold at a more convenient time and place, within the city; although they have no jurisdiction there, St. John's being without the liberties of the city.

THE TYTHING, in the parish of Claines, forms the north boundary of the city of Worcester, which, on that quarter of its liberties, has, on a line with the Foregate-street, leading to Bransgrove, a large Tything, extending from the Liberty post, at the north-east end of Salt-lane, to the Tythe Barn, and is called the Tything of Whiston,

Whitstone, or Whitstones. The inhabitants of the Tything mostly use the chapel of St. Oswald as a place of worship, of which see *Hospitals, &c.*

In the Tything a toll, called the Sheriff's toll, is collected on cattle, &c. from all persons entering the city not freemen of the same.

*Religious Institutions unconnected with the
Established Church.*

CATHOLICS, Sansom-street.—During the existence of the penal laws, the Catholics of Worcester met secretly for divine service, and those nominally in the city, in the upper apartment of the house attached to their present chapel in Sansom-street. After the year 1782, when the Act of Indemnity passed, they even then encountered some difficulties from the turbulence of prejudiced bigots, which were happily removed by the countenance and support of the mayor (Oliver) and the corporation, for whose generous conduct, and for that of their enlightened successors, the Catholics of this city retain the most sensible feelings of gratitude and respect. The actual number of Catholics at present in this city averages from 200 to 250, including children: the present neat chapel was built in 1764, and was the first structure of the kind erected in Worcester. The present and only officiating priest is the Rev. Andrew Robinson.

LADY HUNTINGTON'S SOCIETY, in *Birdport-street*, first met at the house of the late Rev. Mr.

Biddulph, who preached at Claines, &c. at Herrick Hill; but Mr. B. removing from Worcester, they continued to meet at Mr. Skinner's about the year 1767, when the society increased, and was joined by some of the students from the Countess of Huntingdon's College, at Talgarth, who officiated among them; these were assisted by several eminent men, among whom were the late Sir Ricd. and the present Rev. Rowland Hill. About 1771-2, a chapel was erected in Birdport-street, partly by subscription, and the interest of the remaining debt paid by Lady Huntingdon, until the congregation were enabled to liquidate it. This chapel was opened by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Shirley, and, we believe, by the Rev. Matthew Wilks, the latter of whom was the first resident minister. The congregation having increased, the old chapel was taken down, and, in 1804, a new and more commodious place of worship opened by the Rev. John Brown, now of Chatham. In 1806, the Rev. E. Lake, the present minister, first visited Worcester; and in 1808, by the request of the people, became their resident pastor. In 1815 the chapel was enlarged, and was opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill; it was rendered capable of holding more than 2,000 persons, and is supported by subscription: the number of regular members amount to 320. Attached to the chapel are Sunday schools, which were first established by the Rev. Mr. Harris, in 1791;—they were regulated and re-organized in 1799, by the Rev. Robert Bradley, now of Manchester, and

were further enlarged, and their influence extended to the villages round Worcester, in 1816. In the city school are 170 children, and in the village school 275: these schools are supported by collections, made at two sermons on the first Sunday in May; the teachers act gratuitously. The interior of the chapel is handsome, and it has a good organ.

THE INDEPENDENTS held their meeting in the chapel in Pump-street, purchased afterwards by the Wesleyan Methodists (*vide next page*); this sect has no longer a place of worship in Worcester. As a memorandum that they once existed here, we copy the following advertisement from the *Worcester Journal*:—"Yesterday, April 29, 1778, the Independent minister, deacons, and a number of the members, assembled in the Pump-street, in this city, and laid the first stone for a place of worship to be erected; when an exhortation suitable to the occasion was delivered from the Psalms. It was licensed, and registered in the Arch-deacon's Court.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, in *Pump-street*.—This sect is of long standing in this city; it cannot be ascertained who was their first preacher, but it appears by the *Journal* of the Rev. John Westley, that he paid them a visit in the year 1765. They were, in common with other religious persuasions, frequently persecuted, and were obliged to hold their meetings in obscure places, but at length they erected a small neat chapel in New-

street, which was opened by Mr. Westley, March 11, 1772, and there assembled without molestation. That place proving too small for the congregation, they purchased a dissenting meeting-house in Pump-street, vacated by the Independents, in 1795; which was afterwards taken down and a new chapel erected on its site; this was opened in Jan. 1796, by the Rev. Mr. Bradburn, of Bath. But, the congregation still gradually increasing, they found it necessary to purchase more ground, and to build, on a more extensive scale, the present large and commodious chapel in Pump-street, which was opened by Dr. Adam Clarke*, who is one of its trustees, on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1813, when £400 were collected towards defraying the expenses of the erection. It will seat more than 800 persons

* Adam Clarke, L. L. D. Honorary Librarian to the Surrey Institution, and one of the most eminent of the ministers in this connection, a native of Ireland, where his father was a schoolmaster. He was brought over to England, at about the age of 19, by the Rev. John Westley, who placed him in Kingswood School as an assistant. He first exercised the ministerial office at Penzance, afterwards resided in Bristol and in London, but he is now stationed in Liverpool. Besides his new editions of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress** and Butterworth's *Concordance*, Dr. C. has published a *Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco*, 8vo. 1797; *Sturm's Reflections, from the German*, 12mo.; *Letter to a Methodist Preacher, on his Entrance into the Work of the Ministry*, 8vo. 1800; *Fleury's History of the Israelites*, 8vo.; a *Bibliographical Dictionary*, 12mo. 1806; *Baxter's Christian Directory abridged*, 1804; the *Bibliographical Miscellany*, 12mo. 1806; *Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson*, 1808, inserted in the *Methodist Magazine*; the *Holy Bible, with a Commentary and Notes*: he is also the author of several Sermons and some papers in the *Classical Journal*.—"Corrections on Calendar of Living Authors."

* The edition of *Pilgrim's Progress*, said to be by Dr. C. in the *Calendar of Authors*, was by Mr. Mac Nichol.

comfortably, and the congregation on a Sunday evening amounts to nearly 1000. The number of members belonging to this society in the city is nearly 600. They have a Sunday school in Worcester, and several others in the adjacent villages; the number of scholars is nearly 500. The exterior of the chapel is particularly imposing, its interior commodious, and its pulpit particularly handsome. Several eminent preachers have been stationed in Worcester, particularly the two Presidents of their annual conference,—the Rev. Jos. Taylor, and the Rev. Walter Griffith. The present superintendent is the Rev. J. Edmondson*.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS OR PRESBYTERIANS; in *Angel-street*.—The first certain and regular meeting of this society in Worcester, which we are aware of, appears from their declaration, drawn up by the Rev. Thomas Badland†, their pastor; to have been in the year 1687. Their present

* Author of a volume of *Short Sermons*, and a *Concise System of Self-government*, 8vo. 1816. Of this very useful work we have seen several highly favorable critiques; we select the following one from a Religious Review, conducted upon principles *diametrically opposite* to those of the Rev. Author.—“ Though we have no acquaintance with the author, we can venture, from the complexion of his book, to pronounce him a person possessed of a cultivated mind, an amiable disposition and correct morals, and animated with an ardent desire to do good. His volume abounds with excellent counsel, to both young and old, and, with the exception of a few doctrinal sentiments, reflects great credit on his understanding and his heart.”—*New Evangelical Magazine*.—See also *Christian Miscellany*.

† He was one of the Ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity, a Minister of West-Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, and afterwards of Worcester.

chapel was built in 1702. Mr. Badland was succeeded by Mr. Shewing, (who remained here about nine years) the Messrs. Blackmores, father and son, and Dr. Allen, from London; they were succeeded by no regular pastors until the arrival of Mr. Urwick, who was educated at Dr. Doddridge's academy, and finished his studies in Scotland. Mr. Urwick resided here 21 years, after which a lapse of three years occurred without a regular minister, at the end of which period Mr. Thomas Belsham*, who at that time was a Trinitinarian; after occupying the pulpit for five years, left Worcester on becoming master of the school at Daventry. Being, however, from a change in his religious sentiments, no longer able to preside over a seminary while holding opinions inconsistent with that establishment, he resigned the Presbyterian connection altogether. Among the several occasional preachers appointed by Mr. Belsham, was Mr. Osborne, who afterwards became regular pastor of this congregation, but he being at this time a very young man, the society appointed Mr. Gummer, who resided here for nine years†, when Mr. Osborne succeeded him as stationary preacher for

* A sermon will be preached at the new Meeting-house, by Mr. Belsham.—*Worcester Journal*, July, 1794.

† This day is published, price 6d. "The Treasures of the Gospel in Earthen Vessels; a Sermon addressed to the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Worcester, on Tuesday, May 28, 1782, at a meeting of ministers assembled on account of the Rev. Joseph Gummer undertaking the pastoral care of that society. Published at their united request, by W. Weed, 1782."—*Berrow's Worcester Journal*.

twenty years*; but Mr. Osborne dying, no *regular* pastor has been since appointed. The number of persons attending this establishment are presumed to be 400; the chapel is commodious and capable of holding 1,000 seated. Here is a Sunday school, consisting of 130 children of both sexes; the boys are taught to write, the expense of which is defrayed by a charity sermon and by voluntary subscription.

* On Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1812, died, at the Parsonage adjoining Angel-street Chapel, in this city, aged 54, the Rev. George Osborne, upwards of 20 years pastor of the society of Protestant Dissenters assembling for Divine Service in that place. Having received a learned and liberal education, with a view to the Christian Ministry, he entered upon the office of pastor to the Dissenting Church at West Bromwich in the year 1785, from whence he removed to Worcester in Jan. 1792. He was highly esteemed as a preacher, his discourses were truly serious, judicious, and evangelical, calculated by their affectionate faithfulness to edify and improve all classes of his hearers. As a tutor he was eminently distinguished, and rendered highly useful to his pupils by his classical attainments and general knowledge, and by his unceasing anxiety to promote their best interests. Blessed with a warm and benevolent heart, he entered at all times into every case of charity, with a generosity that will long be remembered by the poor. He had the honour to be one of the first promoters of Sunday Schools, and by the exercise of the most ardent zeal in that good work, was the happy means of stimulating those exertions which have raised these institutions in Worcester to their present high state of excellence and usefulness. In his private capacity of a husband and a father, he was a lively example of affectionate tenderness. The termination of his mortal career was remarkably distinguished by holy peaceful resignation to the will of God, and afforded a striking proof of the power of divine truth to sustain the soul in the moments of approaching dissolution;

“ For when disease obstructs the lab’ring breath,
 “ When the heart sickens, and the pulse is death,
 “ E’en then Religion shall sustain the just,
 “ Grace their last moments, nor desert their dust.”

BAPTISTS MEETING, in Silver-street.—This Society appears to have been formed in Worcester about the year 1658, when the number of members was 39. It is presumed that their then minister was Mr. Thomas Fecknam. The society suffered severely from the measures pursued against the non-conformists in the reign of Charles II. when it is probable that Mr. Fecknam was driven from Worcester, and his flock scattered, as his name does not afterwards occur in the records of the society. He was afterwards pastor of a society of Baptists, at Sandwich, Kent, and died Oct. 1695, in the 68th year of his age, having been in the ministry upwards of 50 years, six of which were spent in prison. In a printed elegy, composed on his death, a very high character is given of him. The society were again collected together at Worcester, towards the close of the year 1666, but they do not appear to have had any stated ministers till about 1674; when, it is worthy of remark, that from that period to the year 1817, a period of 143 years, they had but four officiating pastors, viz.

Mr. Elisha Hathaway*, settled 1674, died 1714, aged 81.

M. Isaac Poynting†, ——— 1716, ——— 1740, ——— 63.

* Mr. Elisha Hathaway was a very useful minister through many years of persecution and trouble. On his death-bed he praised God that he had no cloud on his spirit, nor any doubt concerning his future happiness. Such was his popularity as a preacher, that the meeting house was crowded, and persons were obliged to go before time in order to get a place. It seems that the old meeting-house, in Silver-street, was built in his time; for he was buried in it, under the table pew, where there is an inscription to his memory.

† Mr. Isaac Poynting came from Somersetshire, near Frome.

Mr. John Poynting*, M. A. settled 1740, died 1791, aged 72.
 Mr. William Belshert†, ——— 1796, still living; resigned
 in 1817, from ill health, after being pastor twenty-one
 years.

Mr. Henry Page, M. A. is their present pastor.

The chapel in Silver-street was built about the year 1700;—the present one in 1796. There are two Sunday schools supported by this society—one in the city, and another about three miles from it, both of which include 100 children. Besides the society in Silver-street, there was, in the reign of Charles II. another society of Baptists in Worcester, under the care of Mr. Pardoe: he was imprisoned in Worcester near seven years, and died in this city, 1692. He was the author of *Bethania*, the *Mariner's Compass*, &c. Robert Brown was also a Baptist minister; he once held the living of White Lady Aston, and resided in Worcester in 1678. The celebrated Dr. Stillingfleet is said to have remarked of his *Jerubbaal*, "that it

* Mr. John Poynting, M. A. was born 1719;—he was always of a weak constitution. He was educated at Bristol, under the Rev. Messrs. Fookett and Evans. After some years probation in the ministry of Worcester, he succeeded his father as pastor: he was a good scholar, of retentive memory, and sound judgment; of a studious turn of mind and fond of retirement. The college at Providence, in Rhode Island, conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1774: he died worth 1200l. or more, of which he devised, by his will, 200l. to the Particular Baptist Fund, in London, for poor ministers, 100l. to the Widows' Fund, and 200l. to the Academy at Bristol where he was educated.—See his *Life*, in the *Baptists Annual Register*, 1790 to 1793.

† On the death of Mr. Poynting, the Baptists were destitute of a pastor for five years, when Mr. William Belsher, who had been one of the ministers of the church, in the Pettray, Bristol, was invited to Worcester;—he was ordained 7th December, 1796.

M M

contained the substance of all that had been said by the old Brownists." Mr. B. died at Plymouth, in consequence of excessive preaching.—For a detailed account of these persons, see *Worthies of Worcester*.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, commonly called **QUAKERS**, *Sansom-street Walk*.—In 1657, Geo. Fox, the founder of this society, came to the city of Worcester, and is said to have had "a precious meeting;" nine years afterward he again visited it, at which time a considerable number had joined the society in the city and county; but the first original document existing in Worcester, is dated 1673*. It records that after several meetings at Edward Bourne's house, they agreed on certain resolutions for the government of the society. E. Bourne was a physician, and one of the earliest members in Worcester. The Quakers had their full share of persecution on their first establishment. We read that Thos. Goodaire was the first sent to prison for speaking to Richard Baxter, after he had finished his sermon at Worcester; and in 1673, and the following year, George Fox sus-

* "About this time Wm. Penn interested himself in procuring the release of George Fox: the latter, after his return from America, went to London, and after staying there some time, left it, partly to visit his mother, who was then on her death bed, and partly to return home with his wife into Lancashire. In passing, however, through Worcestershire, he happened to preach,—(this was just after the Act of Indulgence had been called in)—the consequence was, that he was taken up and committed to Worcester gaol, where he had then been a prisoner for some months. In this situation Penn exerted himself in his favour."—*Clarkson's Life of Penn*, vol. 1, p. 157.

tained a long imprisonment in Worcester gaol, in the course of which he was several times removed by Habeas Corpus to London, and remanded back to Worcester, till at length he was discharged by proclamation, at the Court of King's Bench; but the confidence reposed in his integrity by the authorities of that time is remarkable. On one occasion his son-in-law, Thomas Lower, who was committed with him, but discharged through the interest of his brother, Dr. L. then physician to the King, was constituted the sheriff's deputy, to convey him to London, and when remanded back to Worcester gaol, he was left at liberty to return at his leisure; and in his own way, provided he arrived by the assizes. The last time he was removed to London, it is recorded that he went up by the coach, accompanied by the under sheriff, &c. They are stated to have left Worcester on the 4th, and to have arrived in London on the 8th of the 12th month. This circumstance is deserving of notice, as it appears to be the first mention of a public coach from Worcester, and also shews with what *celerity* travelling was performed in those days*. The first meeting-house was an hired house in Cooken-street: this we gather from the copy of a *Mittimus*, signed by four magistrates, for the imprisonment of divers of their members, wherein they are charged "with meeting in a riotous and

* In 1762, "the Worcester Flying Stage Coach set out from London at ten in the evening, and reaches Worcester at seven the next evening. This *celerity* to be paid for extra."

tumultuous manner, together with many other persons unknown, within the city of Worcester, in a street there called the Cooking-street," and the following explanation accompanies the record:—
 "This meeting in the street, called *riotous* and *tumultuous*, was not of their own choice, but their usual meeting place being locked up by the mayor's orders, they met before the door, on their own hired ground, and when afterwards they were kept from that ground by force, they met as near it, in the street, as they could." This warrant is dated 20th June, 1670. After this, and prior to 1681*, their meeting house was on the east side of Friar-street, to which a grave-yard was attached: this has been occasionally used by them for public worship, till within these 15 years; but being in a very incommodious situation, is now converted into tenements. Their present meeting house is a neat, large, and substantial building, pleasantly situated at the southern extremity of Sansom-walk; was erected 1701, and has two burial-grounds belonging to it. There are about 40 families of this society in Worcester, whose members are ever willing to unite with their fellow citizens in any charitable institution, wherein their religious principles are not compromised; but they do not, either as a body, or (with very little exception) individually, attach themselves to political parties, or join in the discussion of political ques-

* In 1687 the celebrated Wm. Penn, according to his biographer, Clarkson, visited Worcester.

tions, but endeavour, by their personal conduct, to manifest their gratitude to the government for the privileges they enjoy, and to the magistrates under it for their lenient interpretation and mild administration of those laws affecting them, which it may be still deemed proper to retain.

We extract the following Memoranda relative to the Quakers from the Worcester Papers :—

March 2, 1741.—On Sunday last the Quakers meeting-house was very much thronged to hear Mr. Morgan hold forth, who formerly officiated as curate to the late Rev. Dr. Thontas, Rector of St. Nicholas church in this city, it being the first time of his holding forth here since he forsook the communion of the church of England, to the embracing the sect of which he is now become a much admired teacher, by the people of that persuasion.

Mr. Wigley moved the Court, by petition, stating the case of Thomas Norton, a Quaker, who was committed to our castle on the 13th March last, on account of the non-payment of tythes, value about 5l. by process in the Ecclesiastical Court, under the warrant of two justices of the peace ; when at length Mr. Wigley succeeded in pointing out an error in the warrant of commitment, and the prisoner was discharged.—*Ibid*, Aug. 6, 1789.

On Saturday, (April 24, 1802) died, at his house in Foregate-street, aged 75, Mr. Timothy Bevington, an eminent minister among the people called Quakers ; under much debility he attended his meeting about a fortnight since, with a presentiment of his approaching dissolution, took a pathetic and affectionate leave of his friends then assembled, observing, that he thought it might be the last time he should meet them in that manner. The awful dispensation had no terrors for him, but it evinced he was favoured to know his time, and was

prepared for his final end. He was buried in the Friends' ground, Sansom Fields.

Last week (July 1807), at Gloucester, died, Mrs. Francis Barker, one of the people called Quakers, late of Diglis, in this city; by the death of this lady an annuity, of 50*l.* per annum, which she had secured on the Worcester House of Industry, fell to that institution.

Hospitals and other Charitable Foundations of Ancient Date.

SIR THOMAS WHITE'S GIFT.—Worcester is the seventh city in the order of the twenty-four, appointed to receive the benefit of a noble donation by Sir Thomas White, a merchant tailor, of Bristol. The following is a copy of the gift, transcribed from the table in the Guildhall:—

In the first year of the Reign of Queen Mary, Sir Thomas White, for this year mayor and merchant tailor, a worthy patron and protector of poor scholars and learning, renewed, or rather erected a College in Oxford, called St. John's College; he also erected schools at Bristol, and delivered them 2000*l.* of ready money, to purchase lands to the yearly value of 120*l.* for which it is decreed that the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty of Bristol, in year of our Lord 1567, and so yearly during the term of ten years then next ensuing, should cause to be paid, at Bristol, 1000*l.* of lawful money. The first 800*l.* to be lent to sixteen poor young men, clothiers and freemen of the said city, 50*l.* a piece, each of them putting in sufficient sureties for the same. And at the end of ten years to be lent to other sixteen, at the discretion of the Mayor, Aldermen, and four of the Common Council of the said city; and the other 200*l.* to be employed in provision of Corn for the relief of the poor of the said city, for their ready money, without gain to be taken. And after

the end of ten years, on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, in the year of our Lord 1577, at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, in London, under the Mayor and Commonalty of York, 104*l*. and so in order as here is set down, unto every the cities and towns hereunder mentioned, as is quoted on their heads.

- | | | | | |
|------|---|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1567 | { | 1567 Bristol, 9th Nov. A. D. 1567, is to receive soma 100 <i>l</i> . and thenceforth yearly on | { | 1000 <i>l</i> . |
| 1577 | | the same day until A. D. 1577, soma 100 <i>l</i> . | | |
| 1577 | York, the 24th August, 1577, is to receive ... 104 <i>l</i> . | | | |
| 1578 | Canterbury. | 1580 | Merchant Tailors' | |
| 1579 | Reading. | 1581 | Glocester. | |
| 1582 | Worcester, which has received this bounty ten times, and will again receive it of course in 1822. | | | |
| 1583 | Exeter. | 1592 | Cambridge. | |
| 1584 | Salisbury. | 1593 | Shrewsbury. | |
| 1585 | Westchester. | 1594 | Lynn. | |
| 1586 | Norwich. | 1595 | Bath. | |
| 1587 | Southampton. | 1596 | Derby. | |
| 1588 | Lincoln. | 1597 | Ipswich. | |
| 1589 | Winchester. | 1598 | Colchester. | |
| 1590 | Oxford. | 1599 | Newcastle. | |
| 1591 | Hereford. | | | |

" All which towns receive this gift on the 24th of Aug. except Bristol, which receives it on the 9th of Nov. then York 24th Aug. &c. and all others in order aforesaid, yearly, viz. every 24 years from and after their last receipt. All which payments are to be received in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, between the hours of two and six of the clock of the said days, to be put forth in free love to four young men, freemen and occupiers of the cities aforesaid; viz. 25*l*. a piece for the term of ten years, upon sureties, to be then repaid, that it may be put out again to other such young men, from ten years to ten years as aforesaid. Provided that when any cities make default in the due putting forth of the said 100*l*. (for the four pounds is given to the surveyors of the same cities or towns) shall lose for ever the benefit of this devise."

THE TRINITY.—Situate on the east side of the Cross, near to where the city reservoir is constructed, is a charity endowed by Queen Elizabeth, for 29 poor women, with an allowance of 1s. 3d. per month. Its government is invested in six of the chamber who have passed the chair.—*See Schools.*

BERKELEY'S HOSPITAL.—A regular handsome building, situate at the south end of the Foregate-street, on the west side, is endowed for the maintenance of twelve poor men, *temp.* Charles I. by Judge Berkeley, of Spetchley, near this city. This is a very handsome hospital, well and regularly built, in a quadrangular form; at the head or west end is the chapel, the front of which is embellished with a sculptured figure of the founder in his robes. There is service performed in the chapel by the resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Davis.

MOORE'S HOSPITAL is situate in Silver-street, on its east side, near where the County Infirmary was first opened. It was founded by Anne, the 8th daughter of Mr. Rowland Berkeley, father of Robt. Judge Berkeley, and of Catherine his wife, and of her husband, Mr. Thomas Moore, of this city, for the relief and education of ten poor children of St. Martin's parish; all of them male and lawfully begotten, and above the age of four years and under the age of twelve. They endowed their hospital with houses and lands worth about 40*l.* per annum, divers of the premises having been given to the said Anne by her father, upon her marriage with Mr. Moore. She farther provided, at her

death 150*l.* for charitable uses, and for the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week to the governor of the said hospital, with the addition of 3*s.* 4*d.* every Christmas Eve, to purchase somewhat extraordinary diet for the ten poor children on Christmas Day. She also bequeathed 50*s.* a year, to be given every New-year's Day, to 50 poor persons resident in this parish, and to be called her New-year's Gift. The hospital provides an uniform clothing of blue for the boys, for which the governor, Mr. Hickman, has 4*l.* per month, with an additional month for their board, washing, lodging and mending; they attend for their education at the school-house, used for the scholars on Queen Elizabeth's foundation, where they are taught reading, writing, and accompts.

JOHN WORFIELD, Esq. by his will, dated Oct. 1, 1642, gave 100*l.* to the mayor and corporation of Worcester, for the relief of two weavers and two walkers, or one weaver and one walker, using the said trades in the said city for five years. Sir Robert Needham, of Clapham, who married the widow of Mr. Worfield, represented that there were no assets, and the money was not paid. In 1663 it was paid, and lent to John Cartwright, Benjamin Francke, Richard Brinley, and Thomas Hill, payable 1673. He also bequeathed to the mayor and corporation, certain lands in the parishes of Powick, Lee, Wyck, and Braunsford, for the maintenance and education of fourteen poor male children, whose parents are deceased, or of

such mean ability as not to be able to provide for them, illegitimate children excepted. All his relatives, desirous of receiving the benefit of this provision, are to have the preference; except those whose parents can expend 200*l.* per annum, or who are conceived to be worth 3000*l.* nor any so allowed to receive it above the space of seven years; any child misbehaving to be deprived of it, upon proof made to the mayor, &c. Two Masters of Arts are appointed annually by the mayor and corporation, to examine and elect proper and capable children, born at either of the said places, in order to their being sent to either of the Universities.—*See an Advertisement to the effect in the Worcester Journal, May 4, 1748.*

INGLETHORPE'S HOSPITAL, situate on the north side of Taylor's-lane, in the Foregate-street, was originally endowed by Mr. Inglethorpe, for six poor men and one woman*, but hath since been augmented by the addition of two men; their allowance is 2*s.* per week. On a stone in the front of this hospital, between the lodges 8 and 9, is inscribed "Richard Inglethorpe, gent.:" on another

* June 20, 1645, the poor in Inglethorpe's alms-house petitioned for an habitation instead of that hospital, which was ordered to be taken down for the fortification of the city. They were severally ordered to the parishes they were received from, and the allowance of the hospital given to those parishes for their support till the house should be rebuilt for them.—*Vide Chamber Orders, from 1602 to 1650.*

This hospital was allowed 113*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to repair the houses burnt down by the King's forces, and 246*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* to purchase a revenue, out of the money which arose from a sale of the materials of the old leaden spire, taken down A. D. 1647, the total amount of which was 617*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

stone, placed between No. 9 and 10, is this inscription : " This improvement of the charities of Mr. Alderman Nash and Richard Inglethorpe, gent. was made by a Chamber Order, anno 1730 ;" on a third stone, placed between the two lodges, No. 10 and 11, is inscribed,—“ Mr. Alderman Nash's ;” and between the two last doors of the 13th lodges, built on an uniform plan from west to east, as their numbers occur, C. G. 1773, is inscribed, denoting an addition of two other lodges provided for the accommodation of two poor people, by the liberality and benevolence of Mr. Charles Geary.

ST. OSWALD'S HOSPITAL is situate on the east side of the Tithing, at the north end of the Foregate-street, to which it forms a continuation from the Tythe Barn to Salt-lane. The 30th Henry VIII. Nicholas Udal, then master, demised this hospital, chapel, chapel-yard, &c. for the term of ninety-nine years, to J. Hereford, from whom, through some private hands, it came to Sir John Bourne, whose son conveyed it to Lord Chancellor Bromley, whose sons, Thomas and Gerard, sold it to Mr. Couchet, 13 James I. who granted the rents to trustees, for the following uses; 12*l.* a year to his son,—2*l.* a year to the minister,—and 1*l.* to the four poor people in the four alms-houses ; after this, this hospital went much to decay.

April 15, 1615, James I. granted the mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital to John Hoskins, L.L.D. to whom succeeded, A. D. 1731, Samuel Fell, D.D.

one of the prebendaries of the church of Worcester, and Margaret, Professor of Divinity, Oxford, presented by the Dean and Chapter, again possessed of its patronage, and in whose gift it hath ever since remained. Great exertions were made by Dr. Fell to recover the alienated lands of this hospital, but the breaking out of the civil wars, and some houses in the Foregate-street belonging to it having been burned down, its revenues were greatly diminished, and the designed establishment was deferred till a more favourable opportunity. At the Restoration, in 1660, Dr. John Fell, bishop of Oxford, &c. was presented to the mastership of this hospital, which had remained without one ever since the death of his father, which happened Feb. 1, 1648, upon hearing of the death of Charles I. By the exertions of Dr. John Fell, part of the original possessions of this house was recovered, and the establishment was found capable of allowing the reception and support of ten men and four women. In July, 1681, Thomas Haynes, Esq. engaged and erected rooms on the ground of the hospital for six poor men, and to settle 50*l.* a year on his foundation above all reprises: the poor to have 2*s.* a week each, three tons of coal a year, and a gown once in two years. In order to do this he purchased a farm called Charlstree, and a messuage in Stackback.

On a stone on the front of his building, which is erected on the south side of St. Oswald's hospital, is the following inscription: viz. "In the

4th year of the reign of King Charles II. this hospital was built and endowed for six poor men, by Thomas Haynes, Esq. sarjant of his Majesty's chapel royal, in the year of our Lord 1682." At present both go under the title of St. Oswald's Hospital. The men, who are now sixteen, and twelve women, are allowed 3s. per week, a ton of coals every year, and coats and gowns every two years. The average income is 350*l.* per annum; it is governed by a master, the Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, Dean of Worcester; the resident chaplain is the Rev. Digby Smith, rector of St. Martin's. The inhabitants of the Tything pay for pews or seats in St. Oswald's chapel, it being intended solely for the occupiers of the alms-houses. The cemetery of this hospital, which is a very extensive piece of ground, serves as a place of sepulture for those of the city parishes whose churches are not well accommodated with burial ground.—See p. 233.

In the 22 James I. Oct. 28, the burial-place in Angel-lane was purchased by an order of the corporation of Worcester, for the use of the citizens. Against the east wall of the interior of the chapel, on a neat white marble tablet, having the family arms and crest, is the following inscription, written by the celebrated Dr. Parr:—

“ RICHARD INGRAM, Esq. a native of St. Paul's parish, Covent Garden, London, formerly a member of Pembroke College, Oxford, afterwards a student at Lincoln's Inn, and for more than forty years an inhabitant of White Ladies, near

Worcester, died Oct. 20, 1811, aged 63, & interred in the burial ground of this chapel. Independent in spirit as well as fortune, & unambitious alike of station & of fame, he preferred the pure & calm pleasures of a studious life to the brightest prospects of success in the law, for the practice of which he had been called to the bar in 1772. He was a profound scholar, without pedantry; an acute critic, without acrimony; unwearied in his researches upon the most interesting subjects of Theology & Ethics; unshaken in his attachment to the noblest principles of civil & religious liberty; exemplary in uniting the duties of justice with the delicacies of honour & all the amiable graces of native benevolence; sincere, without bigotry, in the belief of a Redeemer; & serious, without superstition, in the worship of his creator."

NASH'S HOSPITAL is situate on the east side of New-street, and near the south end; it is endowed for eight poor men and two women at 2s. per week. On a stone, fixed in the centre of the building, is the following inscription: "Mr. John Nash, Alderman of this city, founded these alms-houses, to be maintained out of the tythes of Powick, to be disposed of by the Chamber of Worcester for ever. Erected Anno Dom. 1664." This charity has been augmented by an additional provision for two poor men, who have had houses built for them adjoining Inglethorpe's hospital,—*vide that article*. In 1809 an augmentation took place to this charity, by the building of five more houses, adjoining the former in New-street, for five poor women. Mr. Nash also gave various other charities to the citizens, viz. to honest young tradesmen 300*l.* to be lent without interest,—to the parishes of St. Martin and St.

Helen, 8*l.* yearly, to apprentice young lads,—to trustees named he gave sundry estates in Powick and St. Martin's, together with the tythe of Powick, as a perpetual fund for the building and endowment of an hospital for eight poor men and two poor women, preferring always such as shall be of his name or kindred. He orders the overplus and saving of his estate, before bequeathed, while it is a small sum, to be lent to young tradesmen without interest; but when it shall amount to a sum sufficient to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of 8*l.* (accordingly, in 1679, the corporation purchased five acres of land, within the city of Worcester, which now forms the site of the present Infirmary and "Wheeler's gardens" adjoining; and these will no doubt add a considerable increase to the funds of the present charity), the same to be given to the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas, for the apprenticing young lads; and so, in like manner, 4*l.* a year to the several parishes of St. Peter, All Saints, and St. Swithin; and to St. Clement and St. Alban, 2*l.* each yearly. The next savings from his estate, when under 100*l.* to be lent to young tradesmen gratis; when it amounts to that sum to be laid out in land, and the produce applied to the clothing poor freemen for ever. He orders that no lease of his estates, thus bequeathed, be made in reversion, or for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the commencement thereof in possession. He orders that the corporation of the city of Worcester shall use their

best means, at the charge of his executors, to have his charities settled by Act of Parliament. He orders likewise, his will, so far as relates to his charitable bequests, to be publicly read by the town clerk, at the Guildhall of the said city, on the first Friday in Lent, and he to receive for his trouble 5s.

SHEWRING'S HOSPITAL, founded by Thomas Shewring, Esq. mayor of Worcester*, in 1687, is situated on the east side of the Tything;—it is endowed for six poor women, who have been housekeepers, at 1s. 8d. per week. These women are chosen out of the following parishes, the names of which are inscribed in stone, under the windows of their several dwellings; viz. St. Andrew, St. Helen, All Saints, St. Clement, Tything, and St. Swithin. They have now an allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly, from the first Saturday in November to the first Saturday in February, and 2s. per week the remainder of the year. The average income of this hospital in 1786 was 36l. 11s.; but, in 1814, the inmates of Shewring's hospital received a considerable addition to their allowance. An improvident lease of certain lands and premises in the city, from which this institution derives its revenue, had been granted for ninety-nine years. The

* Celebrated for his independent answer to the bigotted James, whom he had attended in his official capacity to the door of a Catholic chapel. On his Majesty indelicately asking the corporation if they would not enter with him, Shewring promptly replied, "I fear, your majesty, we have gone too far already!!!"

trustees, considering the unjust operation of such a lease, petitioned the Lord Chancellor, by whose decision it was annulled, and the objects of Mr. Shewring's bounty are now in the receipt of 8s. instead of 2s. per week. The lands and premises were let under the lease for 36l. 11s. and in the year 1786 they produced 149l. The hospital was brilliantly illuminated upon the occasion.

WYATT'S HOSPITAL, founded by Edward Wyatt, Esq. mayor of Worcester, in 1696, is situate on the east side of Friar-street, near its south end; it is endowed for six poor men, who have 2s. per week, a coat, shoes, and half a ton of coals every year. In the centre of the building, beneath a carving of the arms of Wyatt, is the motto of "*Endure and Hope.*"

GOULDING'S HOSPITAL exhibits the rare instance of a benevolent individual, contributing in his life time to the comfort of his less fortunate brethren. Mr. Robert Goulding, now residing in the Tything, has erected six alms-houses on a piece of ground adjacent to St. Oswald's hospital, heretofore a part of the church-yard close, for the habitation of three poor men and three poor women, with an ample endowment for their maintenance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

Founded and Endowed in this City by Royal and Private Munificence.

THE KING'S, or COLLEGE SCHOOL, was founded by Hen. VIII. in 1641-2, for 40 King's scholars, ten

of whom are appointed to it by the dean, and three by each of the ten prebendaries of the cathedral. These scholars receive their education free of expense for five years, (the last of which is conditional) in Writing, Arithmetic, English, Latin, and Greek, a regular preparation for the University, &c. There are six scholarships belonging to Worcester College, Oxford, to which boys educated at this school are eligible, as appears by the following extract :—

“ Worcester College, formerly Gloucester Hall, was founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worcestershire, Bart. for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars; the scholars to be elected from the schools of Bromsgrove, Feckingham, Worcester, Hartlebury, or Kidderminster; or, in default of persons properly qualified in these schools, from any other endowed school in the county of Worcester. The schools have a priority of claim in the order in which they stand. A preference is to be given in all instances to the founder's kin; no one is qualified to offer himself as a candidate who has not been at one of the aforesaid schools for at least two years previous to the election. Two of the fellows on this foundation may continue laymen, provided they proceed to degrees either in Law or Medicine. The provost and the three senior fellows of the foundation are the electors.”

The last person elected from Worcester College school was Henry James Lane, 1817. There is also an exhibition from this school to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, of 10*l.* per annum. The Lucy scholarships, of 25*l.* per annum, are frequently given to those who hold the above exhibition; this scholarship may be held eight years. The present head master of Worcester College school, is the

Rev. W. J. Porter, A. M. appointed Nov. 25, 1813; the Rev. Cornelius Copner, B. A. is the under master. Among the celebrated living literary characters educated on this foundation, are Whittington Landon, D. D. provost of Worcester College, and dean of Exeter, 1795,—and ——— Thompson, D. D. professor of chemistry, Oxford, &c. &c.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.—Founded for the classical education of twelve boys, with the allowance of 13s. 4d. to the three senior scholars to buy books. The school-house is situate on the north side of St. Swithin's church, over which, cut in stone, is the following inscription:—"This school was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, in the 3d year of her reign, and rebuilt in the year 1735." The management of this school is conducted by six trustees, each of whom must have served the office of mayor. The following are the names of the present trustees:—Aldermen Farley, Carden, Wilson, Wakeman, Blew, and Johnson. Each trustee has the liberty of recommending two boys, who must be capable of reading English tolerably; they are allowed to remain on the foundation four years. The present master is the Rev. William Faulkner, M. A. elected Jan. 1788.

The following Advertisement appeared in the Worcester Journal, Jan. 9, 1800.

WE, Thomas Carden, William Matthews, Thomas Farley, Francis Wilson, John Ballard, and Edward Squire, Esqs. trustees of the Grammar School founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, having holden a meeting for the purpose of

enquiring into the present state, and making a precise arrangement of the tuition and economy of the Institution, have resolved:—

I. That the indiscriminate admission of boys in the lower department by the under master is contrary to the original establishment and adverse to the respectability of the Institution, and that such practice be in future discontinued; and that as, in the upper department, provision is made by the endowment for the classical education of twelve boys, two to be nominated by each of the six trustees, the vacancies be accordingly filled up, and such only admitted whose connections are respectable.

II. That the general course of education relate to the following objects, being the department of the Rev. W. Faulkner, M. A. head master;—viz. first, the Greek and Latin Classics; secondly, Critical Lectures on select parts from the best ancient authors; thirdly, Composition; fourthly, Ethics or Moral Philosophy, including the principles, character, and history of civil society; fifthly, the Synthetic and Analytic methods of Reasoning in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; sixthly, Geography, Natural and Political, and the Use of the Globes; seventhly, Lectures on the Theory of Language and Grammar, with a particular reference to the English tongue, Writing, the principles and practice of Arithmetic, and Merchants' Accompts.

Mrs. MILBROW HOOK, of St. John's, in Bedwardine, built a school-house and endowed it with 5*l.* a year, which hath since been augmented by a donation of 230*l.* by Mrs. M. Herbert, of the same parish; that sum, so bequeathed, having been laid out in the purchase of lands at Martley, near Worcester, the revenues of which are united with the former for the same pious purpose.

BISHOP LLOYD'S SCHOOLS were founded A. D.

1713; the endowment of which is provided for by the worthy prelate from a small estate in the parish of White Lady Aston, together with some tythes at Sheriff's Lench, both in this county; which property, by the untimely death of Mr. Symonds*, in 1708, had devolved to Dr. Lloyd as a bishop of this diocese: unwilling, however, to appropriate an estate fallen to him through an horrible event, or that his posterity after him should inherit it, he determined to devote it to this most useful and public purpose. To this end his Lordship executed a deed of endowment for the establishment of two charity schools in this city, the one providing for the education of sixteen boys, and the other for that of eight girls. "No children are to be taken into the schools under the age of six years, nor above the age of twelve, nor to remain at the school above the term of six years; that they shall be such children whose parents are not able to pay for their education;" and permission was given to the trustees to alter, add to, or annul any of the rules made by the founder. The dean, the arch-deacon, and chancellor of the diocese, and the mayor of Worcester for the time being, in succes-

* Descended from Justice Symond's, a republican partizan, at whose house it is said Cromwell was entertained before the battle of Worcester. This Symonds had married the sister of Palmer, and with him was at the head of a gang of desperate villians, who at that time infested the vale of Evesham, and who, among many robberies and outrages, at length crowned their crimes by the murder of Palmer's own mother and her servant maid, at Upper-Snodsbury, and burnt her house; for which her son and Symonds were executed, May 8, 1708.

sion, were to be perpetual trustees and governors : the estate is granted for the life of three feoffees. In 1781 this charity was restored by public benevolence, (see a long advertisement in the *Worcester Journal* for that year) and, in 1782, a house on the west side of New-street, was purchased by voluntary subscription and fitted up as a school-house, in which the master and mistress reside. The children of this school are educated in reading, writing, and accompts, sewing, &c. The following inscription is put up over its entrance : “ The bishop’s charity schools, founded by Wm. Lloyd, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, in 1713.—This school-house was purchased by public benevolence in 1782.”

The following are the number of children educated at these schools :—

From All Saints parish...3	From St. Helen.....2
St. Nicholas 3	St. Alban’s.....1
St. Martin 3	St. Michael.....1
St. Andrew 3	St. Clement.....1
St. Peter.....3	Township of St. John’s 1
St. Swithin.....2	Tything.....1

Total 24

We are informed that many improvements and additions have been made to this charity from time to time by the trustees, by which the intentions of the founder have been much extended. For other charity schools, &c.—*See the next Chapter.*

CHAPTER X.

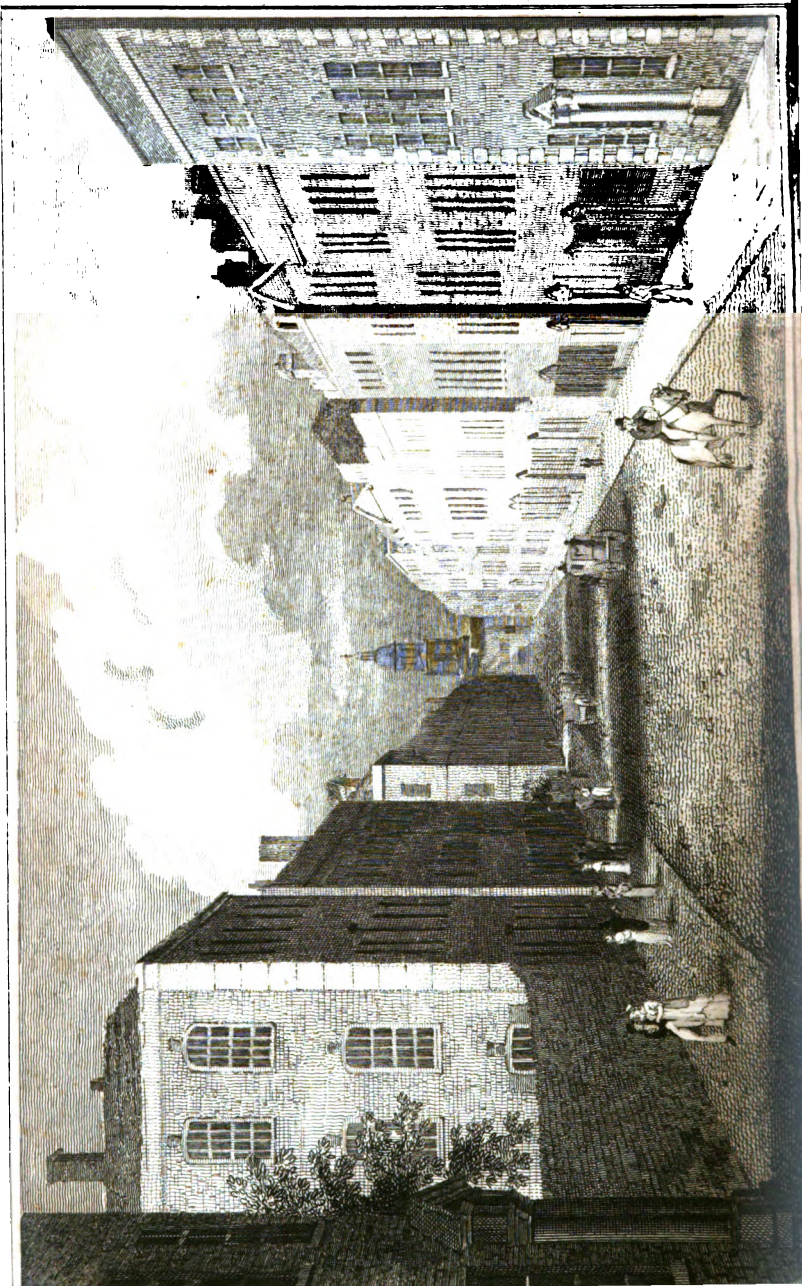
Present State of the City of Worcester.

THIS city is large and well built; it is also a county of itself, and is three miles and five furlongs in circumference. The beauties and advantages of the town are many and great. The streets are broad, handsome, well built, and very well paved, having excellent flag pavement for foot passengers, and no projecting signs. The markets are well supplied with all kinds of provisions, and as cheap as any town in England, sea-fish only excepted. Indeed, the great concourse of polite strangers that come here to reside from every quarter, shews the superior excellence of this town and neighbourhood. It is situate in a healthy and pleasant vale, on the east or left bank of the Severn. It returns two members to Parliament. The right of election was agreed, Feb. 7, 1693, to be in the freemen not receiving alms; and, on the 11th Feb. 1747, in the citizens not receiving alms, and admitted to their freedom by birth or servitude, or by redemption, in order to trade within the city;—the number of electors are computed to be about 2400. At the last contested general election, in 1812, the number of citizens, resident in the city, polled, were 986, and the number of

country or out-votes polled, were 779. This city was paved and lighted about the year 1783. The district of the Tything, however, is only partially paved, as laid down by a subscription in 1698.—The principal streets are the Foregate-street, High-street, and Broad-street: the south end of the former is very fine, and of long extent, and this view, which is terminated by the spire of St. Nicholas church, has a grand effect. The other streets are broad and well built, and are equal, if not superior, to any out of London. The many elegant and well furnished shops that fill the Cross, the Broad-street, the Bridge-street, and the High-street, give them a near likeness to Cheapside, London; there are also about 33 minor streets, alleys, &c. This city had a good firm wall for its defence, of 1650 paces, with six strong gates at the principal entrances of it, viz. the Fore-gate, Water-gate, St. Martin's-gate*, Friar-gate, Sidbury-gate†, and Frog-gate. The Fore-gate stood where now is erected the city workhouse, on the east side, and Berkeley's hospital on the west side. This wall was nearly destroyed after the battle of Worcester. The Earl's Post, situate in the High-

* Taken down in 1787;—it was the last of the ancient gates.

† There is a notice in the Worcester paper, of July, 1765, for pulling down this gate, which was afterwards done by the Commissioners of the turnpike roads. The seated figure of a King, in a niche over this gate, was supposed, by Habington, to have been meant for King John.—“VIII item, the grass cross, and the cross with Sidbury, to be set in colours, with the King's picture (a statue at Sidbury-gate).—*Chamber Order Book.*”



street, at the south-east end of Cooken-street, now the Guildhall, is better known by its ancient and curious cellarage:—it is presumed to have been the residence of the Earls of Worcester. At the N. E. angle of the house, a colossal figure of a man, carved in wood, was standing till the beginning of the present century, when it was removed. There is an advertisement in the *Worcester Journal*, dated August, 1752, relative to repairing the Shire or Guildhall, it being so ruinous as to be entirely useless; and, in 1779, we find it was in idea to remove the iron *palisades* before the Townhall, and a long letter respecting this alteration may be seen in the same Journal for March of that year.

THE GUILDHALL.—The old Townhall was a large structure of timber, of longer extent than the present; it had a piazza in front, adjoining to which, next to Cooken-street, was a range of shops facing the High-street, the backs of which commanded a view of the Nisi Prius Court, in the Guildhall: at the south end of the piazza was another row of shops, adjoining to which was the principal entrance of the hall, down a flight of nearly 20 steps. The body of the hall was open to the roof, and lighted by a large window at the north end. The courts of justice were situated facing each other, at the extreme ends of the hall, and elevated considerably above the level of its general flooring. Internally, on the right of the Nisi Prius Court, advancing towards the opposite

end, was the prison, the windows of which were under the piazza, and facing the High-street.— Nearly opposite to the prison, on the left side of the Nisi Prius Court, was the residence of the gaoler, who occupied it as a public-house, over which was a chamber for the petty jury. At the north end of the piazza was the Mayor's Court, near to the crown bar. Through its entrance the judge was enabled to pass to his seat in the Crown Court, without going down the hall steps; there was also a gallery for the auditors, and a council chamber. Near the window, at the north end, the statue of Queen Anne was placed in a niche, thought to be the same which is now in the front of the present hall. That of one of the Kings (Charles I. or II.) now placed there, was brought thither out of a niche in the front of the city reservoir at the Cross. The present Guildhall is situate near the middle of the High-street, having that street to its front,—is an edifice of commanding appearance; at the front are two three-quartered columns composite; the windows have stone mouldings differently ornamented underneath. Over the whole, a cove cornice, with a circular pediment from the pilasters beneath, in which is a large Roman trophy, the imperial arms of England, supported by two angels, are introduced as principal of this group. The front elevation, from a flight of four semicircular steps, has three quarter columns, the cornice enriched and indented, the pediment broke, and open for the city arms, which are there

placed, carved on stone, then pannelled pilasters, enriched impost moulding, with a circular head, over which, beneath the cornice, is engraved this motto:—

“ *Floreat semper fidelis civitas.* ”

On the top are five statues—*Peace* and *Plenty*, *Chastisement* and *Labour*, between which are vases. In a niche between the two centre windows of the upper row, in the front, is a statue of Queen Anne; underneath which is written, in gold letters, “*Anna Regina.*” In niches on each side of the entrance, are the statues of King Charles I. and II. the former supporting the church, and the latter upholding regal government. The lower part of the inside is in one room, 110 feet 6 inches long by 25 feet 6 inches broad, and 21 feet high, with a Corinthian modillion cornice, a plain cieling, with three circular ornaments for lamps. Its west side is taken up by the two courts of justice, situate on each side of the stair-case; that on the north side the Crown bar, and that on the south the Nisi Prius bar, in which are held the assizes and sessions for the city and county in the Oxford circuit. The front of the bars consists of a large arch, supported by two canted pannelled pillars, with two pilasters on each side: the seating is of oak, and wainscotted to the bottoms of the window, above which is a gallery, extending from the front to the first window in each bar; the cielings are plain, with plain coved cornices; their breadth

is 27 feet, and their depth 29, from a square 20 feet and a bow 9. On the chair of the crown bar is written, in gold letters, on the corner of its pediment—

*" Accessit Magistratibus Auctoritas
Honorantur Recta, Prava puniuntur."*

Facing which, over a head of Justice, carved on the key-stone of the centre arch, is written in a scroll—

" Fiat Justitia ruat Cælum."

Over the centre arch of the Nisi Prius bar, answerable in situation to the above, in a scroll is written—

" Audi et alteram Partem."

There is no motto on the chair of this bar. At the north end of this room, are three whole-length paintings, viz. an Earl of Plymouth, who was Recorder of this city, painted by Thos. Shuter, 1725; Queen Anne, in a sitting posture—her picture has this inscription—

" E-dono Johannis Pakington Baronetti de Westwood, in com. Wigorn."

and one of Sir John Pakington, another Recorder of Worcester. At the south end are three excellent whole-length portraits of the following personages :—the Lord Keeper Coventry, the late George William Earl of Coventry, late Recorder, painted by the late N. Dance, Esq. R.A. and Thomas Winnington, Esq. formerly a representative of this city in Parliament, and First Lord of the

Treasury, 1736. There was an excellent head of the great Lord Somers over the entrance of the Townhall, which, about the year 1790, was entirely ruined by an unskilful *restorer* of paintings: it is now hanging in the grand jury room for the county. Facing the entrance of the hall, on each side a small balcony, are, on the north side, a painting of the City Arms, and on the south, a table of Sir Thomas White's Gift. The stair-case is open newel, with carved brackets, 6 feet 6 inches wide. Its cieling, an oval, in whose centre is an artichoke, with a cove cornice ;—this leads first into the council, or grand jury room for the city. In this apartment, between the windows, is the portrait of a Lord Sandys, with engravings of Lord Nelson and the Hon. Lieut. Cocks, who was killed at the battle of Burgos, Oct. 8, 1812. Over the chimney-piece of this room, is a match lock piece, a spear, and an helmet, with chain face piece and chain armour body piece, and a breast-plate, shield, and hanger. These trophies were presented by Captain Elrington to the corporation of Worcester*. This room is adjacent to

* This act of bravery, among many others, effected by a native of this county, deserves a more ample detail than our limits will allow. Colonel (then Major) Elrington, of the 47th regiment, and of Low-hill, near Spetchley, being sent out from Bombay to assist the Imam of Mascat against the Wahabees, (a formidable and courageous race of pirates) encountered and took several of their vessels; he also landed and took their town of Rasselkima. The armour alluded to was that of the chief, Jo. Hasem. This gallant exploit, in which he encountered great superiority of numbers, was achieved about eight years since.—See *Gazettes of that period*.

the crown bar, with which, by the gallery before mentioned, it holds communication on the other side to the gallery of the Nisi Prius bar, and the balcony above noted; from thence it ascends to the council chamber or ball room, a most magnificent apartment, 109 ft. in length, 26 in breadth, and 15 ft. 8 inches in height. This room originally was only to be considered as an extensive gallery; but, in June 1791, the corporation, at the expense of 1000*l.* gave it a reform and renovation, and it now ranks as one of the most splendid public rooms to be found in England. This operation was executed under the direction of Mr. G. Byfield, architect of London, but its external proportions were not altered. The circular ends are ornamented with a large niche on each side of their respective fire-places, intended to receive pedestals and lamp figures; over these fire-places the city arms, viz. quarterly sable and gules, over all a castle triple towered argent, on a canton argent, a fess sable, between three pears sable. The following motto is to that at the north end:—

“ Civitas in bello in pace fidelis.”

And to that in the south end—

“ Semper fidelis mutare sperno.”

Two other fire-places, of statuary marble, on the west side of the room, are provided between the principal entrance, over which is a music gallery,

and the collateral entrances of the coffee and card rooms, erected over the two courts; these rooms remain as they were originally constructed. On the centre plain of the east side of the council chamber, opposite the principal entrance, a very excellent whole-length portrait of his Majesty, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a richly ornamented frame, is placed on a pedestal of white marble, sculptured with a circular wreath formed of oak leaves and acorns, within which is inscribed, in gold letters,—

“ HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III. MOST GRACIOUSLY CONDESCENDED TO HONOUR WITH HIS PRESENCE THE CORPORATION OF WORCESTER IN THIS HALL, AUG. 8, 1788.”

The Guildhall was began building in 1721, and finished in 1723, from a design of Mr. White, a native of Worcester.

THE INFIRMARY was first opened in Silverstreet, in a building now Mr. Simpson's academy, Jan. 11, 1745; and it was removed to the present building through the liberality of the inhabitants of Worcestershire, excited by the zeal and attention of its professional founders. The names of *Attwood*, *Mackenzie*, *Cameron*, and *Wall*, as physicians; and *Edwards*, *Russell*, and *Jeffries*, as surgeons, must ever remain dear to the friends of mankind, for to them does this institution owe its existence. Bishop Maddox was one of the early patrons of Worcester Infirmary. In 1765, the governors of this institution, induced by the suggestions of the physicians and surgeons, resolved on

removing the patients to an airy situation. The new building commenced in the year 1767, and in 1770 the patients took up their abode within it, it being finished at an expense of 6085*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The present edifice is situate on the south side of Salt-lane, leading from the Foregate-street to Pitchcroft, on the extreme north boundary of the city liberties, and on an eminence that commands an extensive prospect over the Severn, including the whole range of the Malvern hills. The elevation is of brick, and varies in structure from that of Gloucester only in a few instances, and is highly favourable for the purposes for which it was designed: it has a good garden ground, which serves either as a place of exercise or for food, both medicinal and culinary. The building was erected by voluntary contribution, towards which the late Sir John Rushout, Bart. and M. P. for Evesham, contributed 500*l.* in commemoration of which noble benevolence the principal south ward bears his name.

In the committee room is a good portrait of the late Dr. Cameron, presumed to have been painted by Worlidge, and presented by his son, the present Dr. C. in 1802. There is also a portrait of Dr. Attwood, presented by Mr. Saunders, sen. of Sidbury; and one of Mr. Russell, the surgeon, copied by a mechanic of this city, of the name of Bowring, from an original at Slaughlir's Court, Powick, by Hughson; this was presented by Mr. Russell's son, in 1802. There is also, on a term, an excellent marble bust of Sir John Rushout,

out, presented by himself, about five years before his death, on which is inscribed—"The Right Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bart*. *Æt.* 85, anno 1760, ob. 1775. *Æt.* 90," executed by J. F. Moore. Six tables of legacies and benefactions for the support of the Infirmary are likewise hung up in the committee room†. Every subscriber of a guinea annually, or five guineas at one payment, has a right to recommend one in-patient and one out-patient every year. Of such persons, properly recommended by the subscribers, none are admitted unless curable and real objects of charity. The day appointed for the admission of patients is at the Weekly Board, held every Saturday, between the hours of eleven and twelve, except in the case of casualties.

In 1814, the governors granted permission to establish an anatomical museum in the Infirmary, in consequence of a letter addressed to them by the faculty; this museum may be inspected by any member, on application at the Infirmary.

* Sir John Rushout was Member for Evesham; there is an account of a grand reception which the city gave him, in the *Worcester Journal* for 1741.

† At the head of this List is the name of Edward Garlick, Esq. of Bristol, as a benefactor of 200*l.* for purchasing the ground whereon the Infirmary is built. The north ward is called after his name.

*List of the Medical Gentlemen, from the opening
of the Infirmary, with the Date of their Appoint-
ments.*

Physicians.

1745 Drs. Cameron, Wall, Attwood & Mackenzie*	1783 Drs. Johnstone & Cham- bers
1751 Dr. Milward	1793 Dr. John Johnstone
1757 Dr. Thompson and Sir Walter Blount	1794 Dr. Seward
1766 Drs. Palmer and Hall	1796 Dr. Mylne
1770 Dr. John Wall	1800 Dr. Skey
1773 Dr. C. Cameron	1801 Dr. Barnett
1774 Dr. James Johnstone	1803 Dr. Wilson Philip
1776 Dr. Cotham	1814 Dr. Woodyatt
	1816 Dr. Evans

Surgeons.

1745 Messrs. Edwards and Russell	1777 Mr. Tuberville
1747 Mr. Jeffries	1785 Mr. Pennell Cole
1760 Mr. Edwards	1793 Mr. Sandford
1767 Mr. Mountford and Mr. Bagnall	1798 Mr. Carden
	1815 Mr. Stephenson

House Surgeons and Apothecaries †.

1745 Mr. Bourne ‡	1784 Mr. Nash
1756 Mr. Dovey	1793 Mr. Sylvester
1758 Mr. Attwood	1797 Mr. Price
1760 Mr. Hooper	1801 Mr. Blower
1761 Mr. Tipton	1812 Mr. Hastings
1763 Mr. Winnall	1815 Mr. Cole

* These Gentlemen received a Vote of Thanks for their exertions in establishing the Infirmary, which, on its commencement, was not limited in its medical attendants.

† In 1763, we find that the Apothecary and the Secretary's situation were combined, at 40*l.* per ann. or if separate, the Apothecary to receive 30*l.* board, &c. in the house, and the Secretary 10*l.* without board. Mr. Winnall held these situations.

‡ His salary was 150*l.* per annum, the Secretary 10*l.* 10*s.* and the Matron's increased, in 1748, to 8*l.* The House Surgeon, &c. was appointed by the Physicians.

The first and last Reports of the Infirmary.

From Jan. 1745, to March, 1747.	For the year ending July 1, 1817.
In-patients, 106	In-patients, 464
Out-patients, 204	Out-patients, 1610
Receipts£775 10 1½	Receipts£6584 13 7
Disbursements... 612 17 8½	Disbursements... 2000 1 6

The Convalescent Fund was established December 1, 1809*.

Present Officers.

Treasurers—Berwick and Co.

Physician Extraordinary—Dr. Cameron.

Physicians—† Dr. Woodyatt.

Surgeon Extraordinary—Mr. Pennell Cole.

Surgeons—Mr. Wm. Sandford, Mr. John Carden, and Mr. Thomas Stephenson.

Inspecting Apothecary—Mr. John Rayment.

House Surgeon and Apothecary—Mr. Herbert Cole.

Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Heynes.

Auditors—Mr. John Horatio Savigny and Mr. Thos. Newman.

Secretary—Mr. Thos. Jackson, Office, Mealcheapen-street.

Matron—Mrs. Catherine Pearkes.

* The mother-in-law of the late Mr. Partington, murdered about three years ago, and for which John Dobbins was executed, and afterwards anatomised, having gone to the hospital to visit a patient, accompanied by a son of Mr. P.'s, expressed a wish to see the skeleton of Dobbins; on its being shewn to her, she observed, that she should have been better satisfied had he confessed the murder before he suffered, but had scarcely uttered the last word, when the screw by which the skeleton was suspended gave way, and down came the latter, falling in a kneeling posture, to the great surprise and terror of the woman, who immediately quitted the place.—*Berrow's Worcester Journal*, Dec. 5, 1799.

† There are at present two vacancies for Physicians.

*Table of Years, Preachers, and Sums collected at
the Infirmary.*

[The Minutes of the Infirmary do not furnish us with the Sums collected
by those Gentlemen where the amount is omitted to their names.]

	£	s.	d.
1749 Rev. Dr. Smallridge.....			
1750 Rev. Mr. Tottie.....			
1751 Rev. Dr. Jenner.....			
1752 Rev. Dr. Waugh, Dean of Worcester.....			
1753 Rev. Mr. Meadowcourt			
1754 Rev. Archdeacon Tottie.....			
1755 Rev. Dr. Wilson.....			
1756 Rev. Dr. Lyttleton			
1757 Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet.....	49	7	6
1758 Rev. Mr. Holcombe			
1759 Rev. Dr. Williams	59	8	6½
1760 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester.....			
1761 Rev. Mr. Waugh.....			
1762 Rev. Dr. Charlton			
1763 Rev. Dr. Wanley.....	51	5	9
1764 Rev. Dr. Nash.....			
1765 Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. Dean of Worcester			
1766 Rev. Mr. Taylor	68	9	4
1767 The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harley	55	9	6
1768 Rev. Dr. Green			
1769 Rev. Mr. Evans			
1770 Rev. Mr. Rawlins			
1771 Rev. Dr. Digby, Dean of Worcester			
1772 Rev. Dr. Warren.....	75	13	0
1773 Rev. Mr. Young, Prebendary of Worcester	60	9	6
1774 Rev. Mr. Lane.....			
1775 Rev. Mr. Jennings			
1776 Rev. Mr. Pearkes	60	6	0
1777 Rev. Mr. Fountain.....	65	8	0
1778 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester			
1779 Rev. Dr. Foley, Dean of Worcester.....	49	4	6
1780 Rev. Mr. Wickins, Vicar of Kidderminster	36	10	4

	£	s.	d.
1761 Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester.....	44	12	2
1782 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester			
1783 Hon. and Rev. Dr. St. John, Dean of Worcester			
1784 Rev. Mr. Baines.....	49	1	6
1785 Rev. Mr. Carver, Prebendary of Worcester			
1786 Rev. Mr. Plumtree, Vicar of Stone.....			
1787 Rev. Dr. Lamb, Prebendary of Worcester	55	5	7
1788 Rev. Dr. Fotheringham, Fladbury.....	51	1	6
1789 Rev. Dr. Neve, Prebendary of Worcester	49	7	0
1790 Rev. Mr. Waldron, Rector of Salwarp.....	55	13	0
1791 Rev. Mr. Kilvert, Prebendary of Worcester			
1792 Rev. Mr. Burslem, Rector of Hanbury....	56	2	0
1793 Rev. Mr. Hughes, Prebendary of Worcester	51	6	1
1794 Rev. Dr. Lucas, Rector of Ripple.....	55	15	0
1795 Rev. Dr. Layward, Prebendary of Worcester	60	9	7
1796 Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, Rector of Fladbury	64	15	0
1797 Rev. Dr. Onslow, Dean of Worcester	73	18	4½
1798 Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of Breedon.....	55	0	0
1799 Rev. Dr. James, Prebendary of Worcester	60	0	0
1800 Rev. Mr. Calcot, Great Witley.....	68	17	0
1801 Rev. Dr. Collinson, Prebendary of Worcester.....	102	19	6
1802 Rev. Dr. Amphlett, Rector of Hadsor.....	92	4	11
1803 Rev. Dr. Wingfield, Prebendary of Worcester	66	6	0
1804 Rev. Mr. Onslow, Vicar of Kidderminster	92	1	9
1805 Rev. Mr. Meakin, Prebendary of Worcester	67	16	8
1806 Rev. Mr. Tuberville	52	0	0
1807 Rev. John Fleming St. John, Prebendary of Worcester	80	19	4½
1808 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester	104	2	6
1809 Rev. Richard F. Onslow, Vicar of Kidderminster.....	83	7	0
1810 Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, Prebendary of Worcester	101	8	0
1811 Rev. Wm. Digby, Offenham.....	94	8	0

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1812	Rev. F. Seymour Fleming St. John, Prebendary of Worcester	111	4 2
1813	Rev. J. W. Baugh, Rector of Ripple	107	2 6
1814	Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, Prebendary of Worcester	94	1 0
1815	Rev. Charles Dunne, Rector of Earl's Croome.....	72	12 1½
1816	Rev. Dr. Forrester, Prebendary of Worcester	65	7 9
1817	Rev. Thomas Price, Vicar of St. Peter's, Worcester.....	55	12 6

The following extraordinary instance of perverseness in one of its patients, which occurred in the first year of its opening, was thus announced in the weekly *Worcester Journal*, March 1745-6: “Whereas we had above a month, in the Worcester Infirmary, a *perverse woman*, who took a malignant pleasure in disturbing our other patients of the same ward, by making such horrid noises in the night as quite broke their rest and obstructed their recovery; and whereas we acquainted the officers of her parish of the necessity of removing her, notwithstanding which they refuse to remove or receive her,—we therefore find ourselves obliged, in order to prevent such a misfortune for the future, to make the following rule:—viz. ‘That whoever recommends an in-patient shall name some place to which such in-patient may be removed in case the said in-patient, through perverseness or distraction, shall greatly disturb the rest of the sick people.’

“By order of the Physicians,
“J. KINGS, Secretary.”

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, situate on Tallow Hill, a delightful eminence, just without the eastern boundary of the liberties of the city, is a public building noticable from its fitness of design for the variety of purposes for which it is applied. It is calculated to hold 150 persons: it has a centre building 116 ft. by 44 ft. two wings detached 30 ft. from the centre building. The north wing consists of two stories, on the ground floor of which is the kitchen, bake-house, dairy, and laundry; the kitchen and laundry occupy two stories in height, and over the other apartments are bed-rooms for the people employed in that wing. On the ground floor of the south wing are two rooms for aged people, past labour, a room for stripping and washing the poor on admission, with an oven for baking their clothes, a hot and cold bath, with a brewhouse, occupy the two stories. The one pair of stairs floor is divided into wards for the sick, with proper water-closets, &c. In this wing is a large reservoir of water, which is supplied by a pump from the brewhouse, and from thence distributed by pipes to every part of the building. The centre building is 40 ft. high: on the ground floor, in the centre of the east front, is a dining-room, 56 ft. by 19 ft. with four tables, where all the poor assemble at their meals. The same space of the west front is occupied by a hall, the directors' room, the boys' school-room, the girls' school-room, and the women's sitting-room after work. At the north end of the building is the matron's

room, with larder and store-rooms, also a work-room for women; and at the south end is the steward's room, men's room after work, and a work-room. The one-pair of stairs floor is divided into different work-rooms, with two bed-rooms; one at the north end for the matron, and one at the south end for the steward. The two-pair of stairs floor is divided into different sleeping-rooms, one half for men and boys, the other for women and girls, with some small bed-rooms for the married people. At each end of the building is the staircase; that of the north end for the women and girls, that of the south end for the men and boys. In order to obtain a free circulation of air, a number of tin funnels, four inches and a half diameter, are placed in the ceiling of each room and conducted through the roof to the open air. Under part of the building are dry cellars, for beer, &c. between each wing and the principal building two inclosed yards are provided, with a number of sheds in each for different purposes; and before the east front of the building are airing yards for the different classes. At the south end of the building is the garden, at the north end a farm yard, and to the east an inclosed burying ground, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, June 21, 1795. The architect to this building was Mr. Byfield, of Craven-street, London:—it was begun in June, 1793, and finished Dec. 1794. The Worcester House of Industry has been established and erected under an Act of Parliament obtained for

that purpose in 1792, by which the wardens are incorporated by the name of "The Wardens of the Poor of the several parishes of the city of Worcester, and of the parishes united thereto." The number of wardens, or directors of the poor, are twelve, of which the mayor, in consequence of his office, is always one. The house of industry, though situate within the line of the city boundary east, is deemed within the city for the purposes of the act only: the corporation of wardens have no power or authority over any alms-house, hospital, or other special donation whatever, in any of the said parishes now or hereafter to be erected. When the profits of the poor's labour in this house shall be sufficient for their maintenance the rates for their support are to cease. Under the provisions and in execution of this act, justices of the peace, properly qualified, may act in the united capacities of magistrates and directors of this institution, to whom powers are delegated to apprehend poor persons and provide for their relief; children are taken in to be apprenticed, who may also be discharged or hired out; but the indenture is not assignable without the consent of the directors. The directors continue in office three years, at the end of which four of them are removed by ballot and four others elected, a treasurer and three auditors are also appointed. The chaplain, the governor, steward, and matron, are appointments in this institution to which salaries are annexed.

The parishes incorporated by this act are the following :—the average expenditure for the relief of their poor, for five years preceding Easter, 1792, amounted to 1525*l.* per annum, viz.—

In 1792.			In 1817.		
All Saints	£290	0 0	All Saints	£1305	0 0
St. Andrew's.....	182	0 0	St. Andrew's.....	819	0 0
St. Alban's.....	47	0 0	St. Alban's.....	211	10 0
St. Clement's	108	0 0	St. Clement's....	486	0 0
St. Helen's	187	0 0	St. Martin's.....	1147	10 0
St. Martin's	255	0 0	St. Helen's.....	851	10 0
St. Nicholas's	303	0 0	St. Nicholas's....	1363	10 0
St. Swithin's	153	0 0	St. Swithin's....	688	10 0

There are at present in this institution 129 persons.

The extent of the ground occupied by and for the use of this establishment, immediately surrounding and adjoining to the building, is 21 acres 3 roods 17 perches, the purchase of the fee simple of which amounted to 2273*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* and the expense of the building to 7318*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The poor of the incorporated parishes were first admitted in this building, Nov. 10, 1794.

THE CITY WORKHOUSE was situate at the south-east end of the Foregate-street, opposite Berkeley's hospital, from which the poor were removed to the house of industry; it is now converted into hop warehouses.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION
Of the Triennial Meeting of the Chairs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester.

This musical treat, in aid of the purposes of charity, had its origin from the gentlemen of this

choir in the year 1720*, and it may be considered as the parent of all those of other counties, and is even prior in its establishment to the celebrated commemoration of Handel. Their first meeting for musical performance was held in the Cathedral of Worcester, Aug. 1722. Hereford and Gloucester, in the succeeding alternate years, presented the same spectacle, and received the same success. In the year 1749, performers of the first eminence from London were engaged. Pinto for the first time appeared as leader of the band, and Trasi and Beard as principal singers; since which, the talents of Catalini and Stephens have graced the choirs. It was about this time that the institution assumed its present form, and the admission money received at the church doors was appropriated, under proper regulations, to the use of the widows and orphans of the clergy within the three dioceses. The nobility and gentry of the respective counties now decidedly stood forward in its support, under the denomination of the "Meeting of the three Choirs." Its annual performances were committed to the superintendence of two stewards, whose personal influence and characters might best operate to the advantage of its charitable purposes; the one appointed from the nobility and gentry, and the other from the clergy, assisted by a conductor of eminence. In the year 1788, its funds were increased by the royal presence, aided by the mu-

* 1724 is Lyson's account of the Music Meeting.

nificent benevolence of the royal visitants to this city. In 1778 another institution was established, under the patronage of the then Lord Bishop North, in aid of the distribution annually made by the stewards of the Meeting of the three Choirs. It has for its object the relief of the widows of clergymen and their children unprovided for, or not in a way of providing for themselves, and of such clergymen as shall be disabled by age, sickness, or infirmity, and have not income sufficient for the necessary support of themselves and their families. No widow or orphan is relieved by this institution, but those of such clergymen as, at the time of their death or incapacity, were possessed of some ecclesiastical preferment or curacy within the diocese of Worcester. For the more readily carrying the purposes of this institution into effect, the diocese is divided into four districts, and two stewards are appointed to each; viz. Kidderminster and Bromsgrove, Worcester, Pershore, and Evesham, Stratford and Warwick. The Lord Bishop of Worcester for the time being is to be President.

Table of the Sums collected, with the Stewards Names, each Year at the Worcester Music Meeting.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Stewards of Charity.</i>
1725	48 18 0	Berkeley Green, Esq.—Rev. Mr. Lavington.
1728	39 7 0	Wm. Bromley, Esq.—Rev. Dr. Birch.
1731	54 0 0	Hen. Townshend, Esq.—Rev. Mr. Lavington.

Year.	Sum.	Stewards of Charity.
1734	72 0 0	Wm. Bromley, Esq.—Rev. Mr. Smallridge.
1737	60 0 0	Wm. Davis, Gent.—Rev. Mr. Nott.
1740	64 10 0	F. C. Hopton, Esq.—Rev. Dr. Green:
1743	94 10 0	Mr. Greenbank—Dr. Smallridge.
1746	100 0 0	Dr. Wall—Rev. Mr. Miles.
1749	142 10 0	E. C. Hopton, Esq.—Dr. Martin, (Dean);
1752	183 12 0	Mr. James Morgan—Rev. Mr. Griffin.
1755	251 9 6½	Hon. Ed. Sandys—Dr. Waugh.
1758	283 0 0	Dr. Charles Lyttelton—Thos. Byrch Savage.
1761	400 0 0	Rev. Dr. Johnson—Lord Foley.
1764	325 11 6	Hon. John Ward—Rev. John Cocks.
1767	364 8 6	Right Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell—Rev. Sir R. Wrottesley, Bart.
1770	398 2 6	Sir H. Packington, Bart.—Rev. Dr. Digby.
1773	503 10 0	Earl Coventry—Rev. T. Evans.
1776	507 15 0	Earl Plymouth—Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester.
1779	357 3 0	Sir Charles Cocks—Rev. Dr. Foley.
1782	389 6 0	Hon. William Ward—Right Rev. Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester.
1785	421 9 6	Hon. and Rev. Dr. St. John—Samuel Smith, Esq.
1788*	602 7 0	Hon. Ed. Foley—Rev. Wm. Langford.
1791	379 7 2	Edw. Wigley—Rev. Thos. Fountaine.
1794	266 2 2	Ambrose St. John—Rev. Mr. Stafford Smith.
1797	404 4 0	Sir Walter Blount—Rev. Dr. Onslow.
1800	488 18 7	Abraham Roberts, Esq.—Thos. Hornyhold, Esq.—Thos. Bland, Esq.—Rev. Thomas James, D. D.—Rev. Dr. Lucas—Rev. Mr. Pyndar.

* "I have not heard of any accident, except a boy breaking his leg by getting up behind a carriage; the leg was caught in the wheel and broke, and the boy hopp'd across the street, and placing his back against a house, endeavoured to mend it, it being a wooden one!!!" We counted 1300 persons.—*Letter from Dr. Evans.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Stewards of Charity.</i>
1803	521 8 0	Jos. Scott, Esq.—Robt. Berkeley, jun. —Wm. Beauchamp Lygon, Esq.— Rev. John Smith—Rev. Jos. Martin —Rev. N. W. Robinson.
1806	714 9 1	Lord Foley—Hon. J. W. Ward—An- thony Lechmere, Esq.—Rev. Ricd. Darke—Rev. Geo. Tuberville—Rev. John Herbert.
1809	805 2 2	Viscount Deerhurst—Hon. W. H. Lyt- telton—Sir Thos. Winnington, Bart. —Right Rev. Dr. Cornwall—Rev. J. Wingfield, D. D.—Rev. John Keysall.
1812	906 5 4	The Right Hon. the Earl of Plymouth —the Hon. Major Cocks—Robert Chambers, Esq.—Rev. Mr. Meakin —Rev. Mr. Calcot—Rev. Mr. On- slow.
1815	738 14 4	Lord Arthur Hill—Edward Foley, Esq. —Col. Bromley.—Rev. F. St. John —Rev. Dr. Cooke—Rev. H. Dgm- ville*.

The following are the Names of the Stewards appointed for the next Music Meeting.

THE HIGH SHERIFF (WALL).	THE REV. WILLIAM DIGBY.
THE HON. COL. LYGON, M. P.	THE REV. DR. BOOKER.
SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, BART.	THE REV. THOMAS BLACKALL.

The following anecdotes are connected with these music meetings:—"In 1767, Tenducci was engaged to perform for the sum of fifty guineas; when the money was paid him, with true operatical dignity, he refused to give a receipt for it, alleging that

* The sums stated in Lyson's work, and the Worcester Journal, do not exactly agree in their total.

‘ he should be sent for to sing at all the horse-races and cock-fightings in the kingdom, and that he would rather give his performance.’ The steward, the Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer, and the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. dean of Worcester, being informed of his objection and the terms in which it was made, conveyed a hint to him that they should be thankful for the fifty guineas; the hint was not lost upon him, he condescended to give a receipt for the sum for his own use.” Another occurred in 1773, of a different complexion : “ the name of Miss Lineley was announced among those of the performers engaged for that year, but before the meeting took place she had become Mrs. Sheridan, and it was thence doubtful whether the public would be gratified by her appearance; but it was the cause of the widow and the fatherless she had engaged in, and, true to that cause, she appeared for the *last* time before the bar of an applauding and uncommonly splendid audience, and after pleading it with her wonted powers and with an angel’s voice, the compensation of 100 *gs.* stipulated for her as Miss Lineley, was generously contributed to their relief by Mrs. Sheridan.” Madame Catalini returned to the managers fifty guineas of her remuneration, and Mr. Braham and Mr. Vaughan 10*l.* each to the charity, when they sung for its benefit.

LYING-IN CHARITY, for the relief of married women in the city and its vicinity, is entirely sup-

ported by voluntary contribution; liberal donations have been given, and many ladies have reflected a high compliment on their sex by contributing to the charity in forming garments necessary for the claimants on their philanthropy. It was instituted in 1806, and is managed by a committee of Ladies, chosen among themselves out of the whole number of subscribers: 2401 individuals have been relieved since its first establishment; and, to the credit of the ladies of Worcester, the funds are rapidly increasing.

*Present acting Members for the year commencing
April, 1818.*

Manager——Miss Field, London Road.
Secretary——Mrs. Darby.

Ladies of the Committee.

Miss Fernyhaugh	Mrs. T. Burlingham
Mrs. Bedford	Mrs. Garnett
Mrs F. Hooper	Mrs. Spooner
Miss Wheeley	Mrs. J. Pumphrey
Mrs. Aldham	Mrs. Shapland
Mrs. Ellis Viner.	

Store Keeper—Mrs. Harris, Dark Alley, College precincts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of subscriptions and donations including interest on Exchequer Bills...	182	4	9½
Balance in the Bank, April, 1817.....	69	10	3
	251	15	0½
Expended.....	159	13	3
In hand..... 4 7 8½			
Balance in the Bank, 1818..... 87 14 1			
	92	1	9½
	251	15	0½

The Committee of this institution have the pleasure of informing its patronesses, that during the last year 310 women have received the benefit of this excellent charity; of this number two had twins, and that 3335 (844 more than the number mentioned at page 320) have been relieved by its resources since its establishment.

VELLERS'S CHARITY.—Mr. Robert Vellers, who from rather an humble beginning in business as a silk-mercator in this city, by constant assiduity, strict economy, and judicious management, acquired a considerable fortune; which, by his will, made a short time previous to his death, he disposed of in the following manner:—after many specific legacies to select friends, he gave 6000*l.* to the Worcester Infirmary, to be paid to the governors of that excellent institution by his executors, thus: the sum of 3000*l.* sterling, to be paid within two years, according as the state of the funds may make it prudent for his executors to sell thereout; which sum, when so received, is to be applied by the governors for the permanent use of the institution; the interest to be paid and so applied in the mean time. And the remaining principal sums to be applied, in like manner, after the several deceases of two annuitants; namely, 100*l.* to his assistant, aged 40, to whom he also left an handsome legacy, for his diligent and faithful services; and 50*l.* a year to his housekeeper, aged about fifty years. He also gave to the minister and churchwardens of St. Michael, in Bedwardine, the parish in which he

resided many years, 100% the interest thereof to be applied by them for the benefit of the most deserving poor : and to the ministers and churchwardens of the eight united parishes within the city of Worcester, 100% each, the interest thereof to be by them applied in like manner to the poor of their respective parishes.

Mr. Vellers died April 26, 1815, and was buried in a vault in the cloister green of the cathedral.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society was established in 1813, under the auspices of the Earl of Coventry, as President, and a considerable list of Vice-Presidents, comprising many of the principal nobility and public characters connected with the city and county. Its annual meetings are well attended. We select the concluding paragraph of one of its reports, as an evidence of the Christian spirit in which it is conducted :—

“ Finally, your Committee have great satisfaction in reporting, that the harmony which pervaded its deliberations, at the commencement of its labours, has continued without the slightest interruption, no cause for jealousy or distrust has occurred, no infraction been attempted upon the fundamental principles of the society ; but it has been eminently conspicuous that the furtherance of a work of such universal acceptance, notwithstanding the shades of difference which may exist as to religious opinions, has a direct tendency to promote and maintain ‘ the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace : ’ ”—£2596 had been remitted to

the parent society, and 5089 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed by it from the commencement to its fourth anniversary, held in August, 1817.

THE WORCESTER and WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY, held in London, for apprenticing to useful trades the orphan children of freemen. This society originally met on the anniversary of King Charles's Restoration, for convivial purposes merely; but, in 1815, they extended their views to raising a fund for apprenticing poor children.—The following Officers were chosen for their Anniversary Dinner, May 29th, 1818 :—

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Col. LYON, M. P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Coventry
Rt. Hon. Earl of Beauchamp
Rt. Hon. Lord Foley
Hon. W. H. Lyttelton, M. P.
Sir W. D. Gordon, M. P.
Lord Vt. Deerbury, M. P.

W. Manning, Esq. M. P.
H. Howorth, Esq. M. P.
Sir T. E. Warrington, Bt.
John Taylor, Esq.
W. Welch, Esq.

STEWARDS.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Sefton, M. P.
John Martin, Esq. M. P.
Hon. John Coventry
Hon. Thos. Coventry
Geo. Amott, Esq.
Robert Felton, Esq.
Abraham Turner, Esq.

Thomas Williams, Esq.
Joseph Hooman, Esq.
John Easthope, Esq.
Joseph Stenson, Esq.
Thomas Scott, Esq.
J. Hopkins, Esq.

R. L. JONES, Secretary.

To advocate the cause of so benevolent an institution will surely be at this time unnecessary; but we cannot pass by this opportunity of referring to the beneficence of its exalted patron, the Earl of Coventry, who has omitted neither expence nor

exertions to render the charity as extensively advantageous as its nature will allow.

SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons apparently dead, was instituted in Worcester, August, 1786 : it consisted of a president, vice-president, two treasurers and a secretary, and directors. Sermons have been preached by the late Dean of Worcester, &c. and collections made in aid of this society. From the Worcester papers we learn, that in 1797 a silver medallion was presented to Mr. Custance, of Kidderminster, for his successful exertions ; also, in 1802, Mr. Harris, of Sidbury, and Mr. Pounteney, of Hanbury, received similar acknowledgments of their services. Since the establishment of this society, to Dec. 1809, it is recorded that upwards of 500 persons have been restored to life, many of whom were suicides. We shall indeed feel ourselves happy, if any thing we have said contribute to the revival of an institution so honourable to human nature. The annual subscribers to this society have the satisfaction of knowing, that for the trifling sum of half a guinea annually, that they may be the means of saving a fellow creature from a premature death. For a detailed account of this charity, see a *Sermon, &c. by Dr. Lucas, published at the request of the Society, 1792.*—In a room at the Hop-Pole, where the society held their meetings, are two paintings illustrative of the objects of this institution *.

* See *Elegiac Lines*, inscribed to the memory of Prince Leopold, of Brunswick, drowned in an overflow of the Danube, in attempting to save

WORCESTER FEMALE ADULT SCHOOL SOCIETY; was formed the year succeeding the Bible Society, 1814, and may be considered in some measure to have originated from it; for, on the establishment of that institution, when the wants of the poor with respect to the Holy Scriptures were investigated, it was found that many heads of families, and others in mature life, while desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of a Bible, were deprived of it by their inability to read. Prompted by this circumstance, and encouraged by the example of other places, and the success which had attended similar institutions, particularly those at Bristol, as exemplified in *Dr. Pole's Treatise on Adult Schools*, a number of females of the Society of Friends, but who were afterwards joined by several benevolent persons of other religious denominations, proposed and carried into effect the present laudable undertaking:—its rules are clear and explicit, and admirably calculated to promote the object in view. We select the following, as constituting the fundamental principles of the society:—"That the primary object of this society be to teach persons to read the Holy Scriptures, and that all poor women of every religious persuasion, of 16 years or upwards, be considered eligible for admission:—that a committee, consisting of 15 persons, be chosen

his subjects from a similar fate, addressed to the members by Holland-Cooksey, of the Severn Humane Society, and recited at their Anniversary, Aug. 10, 1789; James Martin, Esq. M. P. Vice-President,

from among the subscribers, one of whom shall fill the office of treasurer, and another that of secretary :—that the secretary and conductresses shall draw up a report of the state of the school, which, after having been approved by the committee, shall be presented to the general meeting of subscribers :—that all annual subscribers of 5s. and donors of 5l. or upwards, be considered members of the society :—that personal cleanliness be particularly attended to by the learners :—that a portion of the Scriptures be read by the conductress, at the commencement and close of the school, and that silence be strictly kept, not only during the reading, but also for a short time before and after it :—that no tracts or other publications be admitted into the school, without being previously examined and approved by the committee; nor shall they allow those in which any disputed points of doctrines, or the peculiar tenets of any religious society, are introduced.” The school, at its commencement, was restricted to 12 learners, but it is now considerably enlarged, and the average number instructed, during the last year, was 24. It is held at the COMMANDERY, Josh. Burlingham, the present occupier, having kindly accommodated the committee with a suitable room for the purpose: 118 women, from the ages of 16 to 76*, have been admitted since the commencement of the school, 77 of whom could not

* There is one woman attending the school 80 years of age, who has made great progress; she was upwards of 76 when admitted, and was the first applicant.

read words of two letters, and several of them did not know their alphabet; of these, 39 have been taught to read well in the Bible. This improvement is the more remarkable and encouraging, as the time occupied by the learners is so short, (only two hours in the week) both for reading and writing, in which is included the time appropriated to reading at the opening and conclusion of the school. Hence it appears, that a year's instruction in the adult school, is not equal in point of time to that of three weeks and a day at a regular weekly seminary. The present number in the school is 38. When the scholars have made such progress in their learning as is deemed sufficient, they are dismissed from the school, and if their conduct has been meritorious, they are then presented with a Bible or Testament. This little establishment has excited the attention of many strangers, who have expressed much satisfaction on visiting it; and, when we consider its judicious arrangements, the assiduity and attention of the teachers, and the diligent and decorous behaviour of the learners, we may safely assert, that it is one of the best regulated charitable institutions in the city. The time of attendance for education at this school is from half past two to half past four every Sunday.

THE WORCESTER INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, in Soup, &c. &c. This city has never been backward in affording relief to the laborious classes of its inhabitants, in cases of emergency; but during the distressing winter of 1816,

the exertions were so great, the assistance afforded to the poor so extensive, and the mode of preparing the soup, which was cooked by steam, so novel, that it deserves particular notice. An account of the process, accompanied by a descriptive engraving of the steam kitchen, was published at the request of the general meeting of the subscribers, by Mr. Stanley Pumphrey; from which, and the report of the committee, which is annexed to it, we learn, that 2333*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* was collected by voluntary subscription; that 1392 tons 15 cwt. of the best Bilston coal were delivered to the poor, at their own doors; 132 tons, the gift of Lord Dudley and Ward, and other benevolent individuals, were dispersed gratuitously, the rest being sold to them at 4*d.* per cwt.—1 cwt. per week being allotted to each fire-place. Thus a seasonable relief was afforded them, during eleven of the most inclement weeks; but the principal assistance was rendered in the article of food, as it appears, that from the beginning of January to the end of May, nearly 200,000 quarts of good meat soup, with as many penny loaves, were distributed; one quart of soup and a penny loaf being sold for a penny, the proportion of each being regulated by the number in family. One paragraph we cannot refrain from giving verbatim, as it manifests a degree of generosity on the part of an individual not often to be met with, viz. “At the end of April, your committee found that the extensive relief which had been afforded, had nearly exhausted the funds,

and thinking it desirable that this relief should not be withdrawn abruptly, it was resolved to discontinue the bread; this resolution becoming known to Mrs. Stillingfleet, of the College Green, she voluntarily proposed to supply the bread, as usual, during the remaining four weeks, which the distribution was calculated to continue, and which she has most liberally done at an expence to herself of 152*l*. With respect to the mode of cooking the soup by steam, economy, cleanliness, and convenience are among its leading recommendations; it has been found that one fire only is capable of making a much larger quantity of soup, than three in the usual method, and that the same number of hands can provide 1500 quarts *daily*, with greater ease and facility than 1100 were cooked *three times a week* by the former mode. The quality of the soup is likewise peculiarly rich, about one-third part of the liquid being pure distilled water from the condensation of the steam, and the boiler lids being made to fit tight, and almost constantly closed, the evaporation is thereby prevented, and the advantages of a digester in degree attained, without its inconvenience and expence; add to these circumstances, the impossibility of the ingredients burning to the bottom of the boilers, no fire being near them, and the advantages must be strikingly apparent. The whole additional expence incurred by this mode of cooking the soup does not exceed 40*l*. or 45*l*.; it was not necessary at Worcester to provide, on an average, above 1500 quarts daily,

but the apparatus is fully competent to make treble that quantity; and, when we consider that, on this limited scale, the saving in fuel and labour was so great as to reimburse the whole expence of its erection during the first season only, the adoption of it in places where the population is much greater, must be a measure of high importance, especially in those districts where the price of coal renders economy in that article a consideration of moment. The apparatus is perfectly safe, and very simple, and may be entrusted to the care of any steady and attentive person. Our cook had never seen any thing of the kind before, but he immediately entered upon the management of it, and conducted it in such a manner that the delivery of the soup was not retarded a quarter of an hour, by any accident, during the whole period; and although made daily, yet, by adopting a proper system, he found ample time for all his purposes, without incurring the charge of neglect or confusion. One great advantage in this mode must have forcibly struck those who have visited soup-houses on the old plan, and the Worcester steam kitchen. I have myself been in several while the soup was preparing, and was not able, on entering, to see three yards before me; the lids of the boilers being open, the room was completely enveloped in steam, and although there were four or five persons employed, I could not immediately discover any one; this inconvenience is a natural consequence attached to the usual method. The

ingredients must be kept almost constantly stirred ; to do this the coverings of the boilers must be removed, and in a large public kitchen, where, probably, a thousand gallons were boiling, we need not be surprised at such an effect. Nothing of the kind is known with us ; a stranger on entering the Worcester steam kitchen would scarcely suppose that any cookery was in process ; the boilers being covered with deal, and kept clean, and the pipes concealed behind a deal partition, little presents itself to view, except the appearance of a deal dresser ; but on drawing up the lids, which is done by means of pullies, the soup is seen in a state of violent ebullition, without the apparent agency of fire ; the power of the steam, which is introduced near the bottom of the boiler, driving the several ingredients from thence, and distributing them throughout the body of the soup : merely by turning a cock, the boiling of the liquid is immediately stopped, or regulated at pleasure. Four or six boilers may be employed at the same time, and by the same fire ; or, what may to some persons appear singular, the soup may be boiled, with equal safety and convenience, in wooden tubs, as in iron boilers, which was the case at Kindal and at Liverpool ; at which places, the writer of these observations has since found, that the principle of cooking adopted by the Worcestershire institution, has been simultaneously acted upon." As the publication from which we have selected the foregoing particulars, and which contains an engraving and description

of the apparatus, with ample instructions for its use, has recently made its appearance, the impropriety of entering more at large on the subject here must be apparent. We, however, cannot avoid remarking, that it appears calculated to produce extensive benefit, and is well worthy the attention of the public. The profits which may accrue from the sale of the pamphlet will be applied to some charitable institution.

LADIES FUND.—In addition to the general fund above alluded to, for the relief of the poor, the ladies of this city having collected, from *door to door*, the sum of 235*l.* including a contribution of 10*l.* from Lord Beauchamp, united to contribute their aid also, in making up clothing to be sold at low prices to deserving objects, affording the means of supplying 2000 persons, during the distressing winter of 1817, with such articles as they stood in need of, besides laying out upwards of 40*l.* in needle-work; at once affording employment and further relief to distressed, but industrious females.

COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTING BLANKETS AND MEN'S CLOTHING, during the winter season; for a particular account of which, see the Worcester papers for December, 1817.

SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR, IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, was opened April 27, 1812, in the building erected for a riding-school, in Frog-

lane*, on the Madras system, first invented by Dr. Bell, intended as a national school for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in reading, writing, and accounts. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations; among the names of the former, are the present Lord Bishop of the diocese 100*l.* and the Dean and Chapter 30*l.* per annum. The number of boys at this time are 200, and the girls 130, the latter of whom are educated at the Trinity. In addition to these schools, are the Sunday Schools for both sexes, composed of children belonging to the various parishes†.

SUBSCRIPTION FREE SCHOOL, without St. Martin's Gate, near to Messrs. Grangers' china manufactory, was erected for the instruction of boys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, upon Mr. Lancaster's system. On a stone tablet, in the front of the building, is inscribed,

"Subscription Free School, 1810."

The present number of children amount to 162.

THE BRIDGE.—The old bridge to this city being narrow, inconvenient, and unsafe, Henry Crab Boulton and John Walsh, Esqs. then members for the city, gave 3000*l.* either for repairing the old or

* This is a roomy structure, well adapted for the purpose of exercising horses, and was used for the Dragoons when quartered in Worcester. Here the French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners of war were lodged in 1782. Over the gateway of the entrance of this school was the following inscription:—"Erected by the Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons, MDCCLII."

† "Yesterday, Mr. Richard Moseley received an elegant piece of plate, for his laudable attention to the Sunday Schools."—*Worcester Paper*, February, 1807.

building a new bridge. An act of parliament was obtained in 1768 for building the present bridge. The old one had stood 468 years. The new one was began building July 25, 1771; the first stone of which was laid by the Right Hon. G. Wm. Earl of Coventry, in the mayoralty of Edw. Wellings, in the August following, and completed in 1780, in the mayoralty of Samuel Crane, Esq. The late John Gwynne was the architect, and it was opened to the public Sept. 17, 1781. On its centre, to the north, is the head of Sabrina*, and on its south, the city arms; and, on the stone tablets in the centre of the parapets of the bridge, is the name of the architect. This elegant structure of stone, consists of 5 semi-circular arches, springing 5 feet above the lowest water; the diameter of the centre arch is 41 feet, the span of the others declining in a very small proportion; the extent of the bridge, from bank to bank, is about 270 feet, and its width, between the parapets, near 25 feet, of which a flag pavement, of 4 feet on each side, is provided for foot passengers; the ends of the bridge are returned by a range of ballustrades, extending 72 feet, between which and the river are considerable lengths of flag pavement, 12 feet wide, leading through arches designed for towing-paths, to prevent interruption to carriages, &c.; passing

* Sabrina, daughter of Lady Elstride, paramour to Loecine, King of Britain, 1084 years before the birth of Christ, was drowned with her mother in this river, by Guendalino Loerines, Queen, from whence the name of Severn took its origin from Sabrina.

over the bridge, at the west end, two ornamental toll-houses are erected. The view of this bridge is uncommonly good from Broad-street; it forms a fore-ground to the Malvern hills, which are seen in the distance to great advantage. The expence of building the new bridge, opening and completing the avenues, and forming the quays, are stated to have amounted to 29,843*l*. There was a clause in the act of parliament for building this bridge, which says, "that when the sum borrowed on the security shall be reduced to 5000*l*. the toll on foot passengers shall cease. In the year 1809, the trustees had a meeting, when, it being ascertained that on the next day the debt would be reduced to 1000*l*. notice was given, that on twelve o'clock on Saturday night, July 2, the toll would be no longer payable." In consequence of this, a very large concourse of persons assembled on the bridge at the above-mentioned hour, when several small cannons were discharged, and the bells rang a merry peal on the occasion. This toll had been levied for nearly 40 years, the act for the erection of the bridge having passed in 1769: it was laid on the old bridge some years, until the new one was opened, Sept. 1781. At the last letting of the tolls, the foot-toll was let for 1390*l*. and the other toll for 510*l*. per annum. It is a singular circumstance, that Wm. Broughton, a sail-maker, who paid the first halfpenny as a toll, paid also the last halfpenny, after a lapse of 28 years from the opening of the new bridge.

THE CITY WATER WORKS, originally situate at the end of the new bridge, and the conflux of the divided stream of the river by an islet*, now cleared away, which extended itself from the old bridge to that place (the left current on which they stood bearing the name of the Little Severn); were removed and re-constructed at the upper end of Pitchcroft. This building has also been abandoned, and a steam-engine erected, in 1810, on the south end of Pitchcroft, from whence the reservoir in Trinity is supplied, which serves the city to the remotest parts with water. A roller pump, on an improved principle, for which a patent has been obtained, was erected in 1818, for the purpose of raising water from the Severn into the large basin of the Worcester Canal, where it throws up about 900 gallons of water per minute, through a ten-inch bore. The water-rate, levied on the inhabitants of this city, includes also the lighting of the lamps and the paving of the carriage way.

THE SEVERN, in Latin *Sabrina*, is so called from *Subr*, sand; *Sabrin*, sandy; because this river is often muddy, especially when hasty rains come from the Welch mountains.

Baxter derives it from *Ha au, rian*; *ha* being an article signifying the *au rian* queen, or chief river. Its Saxon name is *Saeferne*, or sea flowing. It has its rise in Plinlymmon Hill, in Montgomeryshire;

* A curious view of the old Bridge is in the possession of Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston; from which view, Mr. Pitman, of Worcester, has made a copy for Mr. W.

enters this county a little above Bewdley, which town divides from Wrebbenhall, having there a bridge. Before it reaches Worcester, it receives *Beverborn*, or the otter water. It runs with a swift current by the city; receives the waters from the Worcester and Birmingham canal at Diglis; about a mile and a half from thence the Teme falls into it, and forms a junction with the Avon, previous to its entering Gloucestershire. The Severn is navigable for vessels of 110 tons to Gloucester, 90 to Tewkesbury, 80 to Worcester, 60 to Stourport and Bewdley, 40 to Shrewsbury, and 30 to Pool Quay; though, during floods, it is capable of carrying vessels of more considerable burthen. "Although," continues Nash, "the Severn has been navigable from very early times, yet the first vessel loaded with coal was brought to Worcester by water by one Richard Denson, barge master, in the year 1570." The tolls and customs of the river, and the repairs of the bridges and quays, were very anciently put under the care of a water bailiff, an officer appointed annually. No person can be arrested or held to bail on the river within the liberties of the city, without the officer taking the water bailiff to protect him in his duty.

SALMON.—This fish was formerly so plentiful in this river, that many persons, when they bound their children apprentice, thought it necessary to insert an article, "that the master should not feed them with salmon above twice a week."—25 Hen. III. Liberat. m. 21. the King orders the bailiffs of

- Gloucester to buy for his use 90 lampreys and 60 salmon, of the best Calewar, or Calver salmon—salmon in high season and fat, the fat lying in strata between the flakes of the fish, and when boiled becomes white; but if the fish be killed, or die a few hours only before it is dressed, this fat dissolves, does not appear when boiled, and the whole fish is less firm:—the King also orders to make some of them into 150 cakes, and the rest to be salted, and to buy likewise 200 shad, and to send them to Westminster on Christmas eve.

THE LAMPREY, found also with the shad in the Severn. “We may observe,” says Dr. Nash, “how the season for lampreys and shad is changed; it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to procure them at Christmas; of late years they seldom come earlier than April or May. I find, indeed, in a MS. of Mr. Townshend, of Elmley-Lovett, that Jan. 27, 1662, he gave 13s. 4d. each for lampreys, fresh out of the Severn, to send to London. This seems a great price, though we find, in the reign of Henry III. an order issued forbidding any one to sell a lamprey at a higher price than 2s. which was equal to a guinea in these days. The price of them now (1781) is from 10s. to 2s. according to the plenty in the market, and the size of the fish which commonly weighs about three pounds. It may perhaps surprise persons unacquainted with the sagacity and instinct of fish, to tell them, that though the river Avon, at its mouth, near Tewkesbury, exactly resembles the

Severn, yet no salmon, shad, lamprey, or *lampern*, ever mistake their course or go up the Avon. Historians tell us Henry I. died from eating too many lampreys. The lampern is to the lamprey what the craw-fish is to the lobster; it resembles it pretty much in shape and taste, though the connoisseurs say it is not so firm or rich; it is about the size of a man's finger, from 12 to 18 inches long. These fish are found in other rivers besides the Severn, but whether they do not meet with so good cooks, or whether the fish have not the same merit, I know not; they certainly are not valued unless they come from the counties of Gloucester or Worcester, that this, the course of the Severn; from thence they are sent over England, and several lately, ready stewed, to the Empress of Russia and other princes."

WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL.—Acts 31, 38, and 44 of Geo. III.—The general direction of this canal is nearly N. E. for 29 miles in the counties of Worcester and Warwick; it crosses the grand ridge by a tunnel; its objects are the export of coals, and a more direct communication between Birmingham and the Severn river, and to avoid the necessity of shifting goods from one vessel to another. At Selly Oak it is joined by the Dudley canal, and at King's Norton by the Stratford canal. Bromsgrove and Droitwich are also considerable towns near this canal, which commences in the Severn river at Diglis, just below Worcester, and terminates in the old Birmingham, and the Bir-

mingham and Fazeley canals, at their junction at Farmer's bridge, at the upper end of the town of Birmingham. From the Severn to Tardebig, 15 miles, is a rise of 428 feet by 71 locks; thence to the Birmingham canal, 14 miles, is level. The width of the canal at top is 42 feet, and the depth is 6 feet; the locks are 80 feet long and 15 feet wide; the boats are of 20 tons burthen. There are 4 or 5 principal and several smaller culverts; the principal tunnel, at West Heath, is 2700 yards long, 18 feet high, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide within the arch; the depth of water therein is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At Tardebig is another, of 500 yards in length; at Shortwood is another, of 400 yards in length; at Oddingley, one of 120 yards, and at Edgbaston, another of 110 yards in length: four of these tunnels are upon the summit pound. Near Coston Hacket there is an immense piece of deep cutting. In 1794 Mr. Carne's machine, worked by a horse, at length was used for excavating the soil instead of wheeling it out in barrows. Where the summit pound of this canal connects with the Birmingham, the Dudley, and the Stratford canals, stop locks are erected, which the several companies may shut and lock up when the supplies of this or the other canals fail, so as to endanger the lowering of the summit pound, or level, to obstruct the navigation. This canal was at first intended to carry barges, but the width required for the purpose was presumed to add greater expence than advantage to the undertaking. In May, 1796, the eastern end

of this canal, as far as the Stratford canal, at King's Norton, was completed. The arching of the West Heath tunnel was begun on the 28th of July, 1794; the whole of it was turned by the 25th of February, 1797, (1780 yards having been completed in the year 1796), and in March, 1797, the navigation was extended through it to Hopwood wharf; and, in the following year, the same was extended to the western end of the summit pound at Tardebig. The company were authorised by their two first acts to raise 399,929*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.* their whole shares being made hereby of the odd value of 138*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* each: these were said to be depreciated in value almost to nothing; but, in 1802, they had risen to 40*l.* each. The last act was for raising a further sum of money for completing the very difficult part of the line, and supplying lock-age water, by steam engines to pump it from the Severn, by reservoirs, &c. The rates of tonnage, owing to the several junctions with the neighbouring canals, are very complicated.—See *Cary's Inland Navigation*, pages 68 to 70.

Two-pence per ton is charged on goods entering the Worcester basin from the Severn river to be there unloaded. This company, we believe, guarantees the future profits of the Droitwich company to the extent of 5*l.* per cent. annually on each share, and those of the Stourbridge company to 9*l.* per cent. on each share; they are also to compensate the water bailiff of Worcester for his dues on coals sold on the Severn at Worcester; they are

also to pay to Geo. Perrot, Esq. as owner of the Stratford Avon Navigation, 400*l.* per ann. for the loss of his tolls on the upper part of that river, by the making of this and the Stratford canal, besides making up any deficiency there may hereafter be in his rents of 1227*l.* for the tolls on the lower part of that river. The scheme of this canal was laid in 1790, when a bill was brought into Parliament, but the opposition of interests and the natural difficulties of this vast undertaking then proved fatal to it; but the ground was surveyed, and an act at length passed for this purpose, in June, 1791. As the necessary consequence of such a measure, when completed, would naturally be considered to diminish the demand for freight in vessels of small draught, calculated to go up the shoal part of the river to the Stourport canal, it is not surprising that it should meet with great opposition. In fact, great resistance was made to the bill, not only by canal proprietors and lock owners, but also by persons interested in mill streams, &c. The petition, however, in favour of the bill, was indicative of the public sense of the propriety of the measure, it being signed by 6058 persons, and the petition itself, from this cause, became 14 yards long!!—The expence of cutting this canal was enormous, as the cutting in some places was 30 feet deep, yet the proprietors spared even in the construction of additional facilities of communication, and in the Barnbrook embankment there is a waggon road below the line of canal, which is sufficient

height to admit of any load passing through.—Another tunnel was obliged to be cut between Alvechurch and King's Norton, upwards of a mile in length, through a bed of loose marl, full of springs. This occupied several years, and deserves the praise due to a work of great expence, labour, and difficulty. The summit level of this canal, from the wharfs at Birmingham, is 16 miles and three quarters in length. There are two basins for the canal boats—one near Sansom Fields, on a level considerably above that of the river, and another at Diglis. This canal was at length completed December 4, 1815, and thus a direct communication was opened from Birmingham, Manchester, and the north of England, through Worcester to Bristol, and various parts of the west. Mr. John Smeaton was one of the engineers to this canal.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

An Account of the Monthly Amount of Tonnage, Wharfage, &c. from the opening of the Navigation into the River-Severn, on the 4th December, 1815.

1815.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 30.—1st month.....	836	17	4
1816.			
Jan. 27.—2d ditto.....	778	16	11½
Feb. 24.—3d ditto (much frost)	436	6	10½
March 30.—4th ditto.....	1267	12	8½
April 27.—5th ditto.....	1063	8	11½
May 25.—6th ditto.....	985	16	9½
	5368	19	7
Amount of 1st six months			
Deduct Drawbacks	71	5	4½
	£5297 14 2½		

	£	s.	d.
June 29.—1st month	1056	8	4
July 27.—2d ditto	917	12	6½
August 31.—3d ditto	1073	14	1½
Sept. 29.—4th ditto	1041	3	2
October 26.—5th ditto	1008	18	5½
Nov. 30.—6th ditto	1528	14	8½
Add Undercharges	2	0	10

6628 12 2 Amount of 2d six months
 Deduct Drawbacks 55 4 1½
 £6573 8 0½

Dec. 28.—1st month	1142	1	1½
1817.			
Jan. 25.—2d ditto	879	14	1½
Feb. 22.—3d ditto	942	11	0½
March 29.—4th ditto	1070	17	10½
April 26.—5th ditto	938	12	0½
May 31.—6th ditto	1178	18	10½
Add Undercharges	0	13	4½

6153 8 5½ Amount of 3d six months
 Deduct Drawbacks 192 5 6
 £5961 2 11½

June 28.—1st month	1019	19	6½
July 26.—2d ditto	969	8	9½
August 30.—3d ditto	1166	14	8
Sept. 27.—4th ditto	999	8	6½
October 25.—5th ditto	1256	17	3½
Nov. 29.—6th ditto	1649	5	9½
Add Undercharges	6	6	9

7068 1 4½ Amount of 4th six months
 Deduct Drawbacks 339 4 5½
 £6728 16 11½

Dec. 27.—1st month	1244	18	9
1818.			
Jan. 31.—2d ditto	1235	11	9
Feb. 28.—3d ditto	1098	8	3½
March 31.—4th ditto	1238	12	11
April 30.—5th ditto	1257	13	2

There are 76 bridges and 58 locks to this canal,
 from Worcester and Birmingham.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Civil Government of the City of Worcester.

IN the time of William the Conqueror, Worcester was as absolute a royal demesne as any other city in England, being held by the major part of the inhabitants in common with other cities immediately under the King. It received charters or privileges from Wulfere, 6th King of the Mercians. Henry I. and Henry III. by a charter of the latter, Worcester was made a guild, or fraternity, a town incorporate with all liberties and privileges belonging thereto. Other charters were granted by succeeding Kings; and James I. Oct. 2, 1762, in the 19th year of his reign, granted this city a charter that transferred the government of it from the jurisdiction of bailiffs to that of a mayor. The government of this city is now administered by a mayor, a recorder, and 6 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, chosen from the body of the 24; a sheriff and two chamberlains, also chosen from the corporate body, all of whom are elected annually. These are assisted by a town clerk, 2 Coroners, and 48 common councilmen, who compose the corporation; and are attended by a sword bearer, 4 serjeants at mace, 13 constables, musicians, servants, &c. &c. The Cor-

poration surrendered their franchises to Charles II. in 1684; they were, however, restored to their ancient rights in 1688, by King James the Second's proclamation; and the Corporation has not since been honoured with any additional privileges.

Mayors of Worcester, from the year 1790 inclusive.

1790 Thomas Carden	1804 John Dillon
1791 Wm. Morton	1805 James Wakeman
1792 Thomas Wilson	1806 Thomas Allies
1793 Thomas Best	1807 Samuel Crane
1794 Henry West	1808 Herbert Rogers
1795 Thos. Williams	1809 William Blew
1796 Richard Morton	1810 John Dowding
1797 Hugh Payne	1811 Benjamin Johnson
1798 John West	1812 Thomas St. John
1799 Elias Isaac	1813 Robert Brown
1800 Henry Hughes	1814 Samuel Garmston
1801 Richard Rowland	1815 Anthony Lechmere
1802 John Blew	1816 Robt. Chamberlain
1803 John Forrest	1817 Wm. Moore

Esquires.

Names of the 24, for the years 1817 and 1818:

1 Wm. Moore, Esq. (Mayor)	12 James Wakeman
2 Robert Chamberlain, Esq. (High Alderman)	13 Thomas Allies
3 Thos. Farley	14 Samuel Crane
4 Richard Nash	15 Herbert Rogers
5 Thomas Carden	16 William Blew
6 Wm. Morton and	17 John Dowding
7 J. Blew Esqrs.	18 Benjamin Johnson
8 Humphrey Chamberlain, Gent. (Sheriff)	19 Thos. St. John
9 Thomas Davis	20 Robert Brown
10 Francis Wilson	21 Samuel Garmston
11 Thomas Best	22 Anthony Lechmere
	Two Vacancies.

Names of the 48, with their Dates of Election.

1 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland	23 Thos. Lesingham.. 1805
2 The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward..... 1784	24 John Severn Ballard ditto
3 Samuel Haynes 1779	25 John Jones..... ditto
4 Walter Haynes..... 1785	26 Joseph Ellis Viner.. 1807
5 John Wheeley 1787	27 William Shaw..... ditto
6 Walter Careless..... ditto	28 William Dunn..... ditto
7 Thos. Garmston 1786	29 Philip Mason..... 1814
8 James Payne 1791	30 Edward Blew..... ditto
9 William Wall 1795	31 John Morton..... ditto
10 John Williams ditto	32 John Dent..... ditto
11 Thos. Carden, jun. ditto	33 Wm. Wanklin ditto
12 Samuel Wall..... 1798	34 Richard Garmston.. ditto
13 Charles Dowding... ditto	35 Thos. Best, jun. ditto
14 John Garnett ditto	36 Charles Lesingham ditto
15 Wm. Stephens..... 1801	37 John Clifton..... 1815
16 Wm. Watkins ditto	38 Thomas Yarnold.... ditto
17 Joseph Powell..... ditto	39 James Fletcher..... ditto
18 Elias Isaac..... 1803	40 Jas. Henton Tymbbs ditto
19 John Mann..... ditto	41 Thomas Dent..... ditto
20 Francis Hooper.... ditto	42 Henry Jones..... ditto
21 James Churchill.... 1805	43 H. Chamberlain, jun. 1817
22 John Thomas..... ditto	44 Chase A. Holl..... ditto
	45 John Morton..... ditto
	46 Harvey B. Tymbs.. ditto
	Two Vacancies.

*Names of all the City Officers, elected and continued upon Monday, August 25, 1817.**Mayor.*

William Moore, Esq.

Recorder.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Coventry.

Aldermen.

Robert Chamberlain, Esq.	Thomas Carden, Esq.
High Alderman	William Morton, Esq.
Thomas Farley, Esq.	John Blew, Esq.
Richard Nash, Esq.	

Chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. Shirley.

Sheriff.

Humphrey Chamberlain, Gent.

Under Sheriff.

Mr. William Smith.

Town Clerk.

Benjamin Johnson, Esq.

Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of the Arraignment.

Mr. Benjamin Pugh

Mr. Charles Tombs.

Escheator.

Mr. John Platt:

Judge of the Orphans.

The Mayor.

Auditors.

The Mayor

Mr. John Mann

Mr. Alderman Farley

Mr. Francis Hooper.

The Treasurers of the 48:

Mr. Wm. Stephens

Mr. Charles Lesingham

Mr. Thomas Garmston

Mr. Thomas Yarnold.

Chamberlains.

Mr. Edward Blew

Mr. Thomas Dent.

Coroners.

Mr. John Platt

Mr. Nathaniel Mence.

Attorney in Common Pleas and Exchequer.

Mr. William Wall.

Bye Law Makers.

The Mayor

The six Justices

The Mayor elect

The Town Clerk.

Surveyors.

The Mayor

The Chamberlains, new
and old

The Mayor elect

The Treasurers of the 48

The six Justices

The Sheriff

Sword Bearer, Water Bailiff, Coal Weigher, and Billet Constable.

John Shuck.

Serjeants at Mace.

John Crane

William Powell

William Allen

One Vacancy.

Keeper of the Hall.

John Darling.

Searchers and Sealers of Leather.

Thomas Sylvester

John Hunt.

Ale Tusters.

William Garland

Vacancy.

Hop Weighers.

Widow Morris

Widow Giles.

Mysteries, Crafts, Trades, and Companies incorporated at Worcester.

Clothiers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1590.

Glovers, Pursers, Pouch-makers, and Poynters, incorporated 12th Henry VII. 1479; united with the Tanners, Saddlers, and Pewterers, 1664, by Charles II.

Cordwainers, incorporated by Henry VII. 1504.

Bakers, incorporated by Henry VIII. 1528.

Mercers, Grocers, Haberdashers, and Upholsterers, incorporated 36 Henry VIII. to whom, in 1663, the Apothecaries were united.

Tailors, a Fellowship, A. D. 1504, incorporated by Edw. VI. 1551.

Ironmongers, incorporated 1598.

Butchers, incorporated by James I. 1604.

Carpenters and Joiners, incorporated by Charles II. 1661.

Barbers and Tallow-chandlers, the first formed a Fellowship very early, and were incorporated with the last, 1677, by Charles II.

Bricklayers, incorporated 1713, by Queen Anne.

Coopers, incorporated 1726, by George I.

Masons, a Fellowship, erected 1739.

Fishermen, a Fellowship, by prescription.

Parish Clerks, a Fraternity, by prescription.

PRISONS.—The new county prison, which also includes the house of correction, erected in the year 1809, after much clamour and opposition, is situate nearly opposite the infirmary, on the road from Foregate-street to Pitchcroft, and nearly without the boundaries of the city. The architect of this building was Francis Sandys, Esq. and it was erected at an expence of nearly 19,000*l.* by the builder, Mr. Willoughley : it is bounded by a brick wall, 15 feet high, enclosing 3 acres of ground. Its elevation is partly composed of *rustics* of Bath stone, and the entrance is under an arch of free-stone. On one side of the interior is a lodge ; the other side consists of receiving cells, and cells for condemned felons : this part of the prison is called the lazaretto. The gaoler's house is situate in the middle of the enclosed ground, and commands a full view of the different yards appointed for criminals ; the gaoler's house includes the chapel, which is connected with the various buildings by bridges. The total number of prisoners now in this prison (July 28) are—Felons, 101—Debtors, 22. Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, whose duty it is to administer the Sacrament four times a year, read prayers twice a week, and, in addition, to preach a Sermon every Sunday.

	£	s.	d.
Chaplain's Salary, for gaol and house of correction	120	0	0
Apothecary's ditto.....	50	0	0
Gaoler, Wm. Davis, including sum allowed under the Act for the Abolition of Fees.....	250	0	0
Total Expenditure.....	£5602	2	2½

THE CITY GAOL, situate on the east side of Friar-street, was, after its suppression as a religious house, granted to the bailiffs and citizens of Worcester; and having been rendered a place of safety, has since become the city prison : gaoler, James Griffiths ; chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner. At present there are 12 prisoners of various descriptions. For a further account of this place, see *House of the Grey Friars*, p. 240.

THE CASTLE, vide p. 242.

THE CORN MARKET requires no particular illustration ; it is held in an area proceeding to New-street, but there is no market house*.

THE MARKET HOUSE is situate facing the guild-hall, in the High-street, to which it is highly ornamental. Its front entrance is of stone *rustics*, with a principal arched opening, supported by tuscan columns, over which is a panneled square pediment, in which are the city arms, ornamented with trophies. On each side of the principal archway are two smaller entrances, one to the fish (established 1811), and the other to the butchers' stands. In the year 1800, the back of the King's Head Inn, once the scene of theatrical fame, was purchased for a market place, and the present building, designed by the late Mr. Richard Morton, was opened Feb. 1804 ; it was attended with an expence to the Corporation of 5050*l.* not only in its erection, but

* April 11, 1754, we read, " three tenements to be sold, called the pagan houses, situate near the Corn Market."

for other purposes, as they had different rights to purchase, previous to concentrating the different markets in this spot; the judiciousness of which cannot be doubted, when we consider the disagreeable effects produced by the unlimited setting up of stalls for every article of food. Its interior arrangements are both clean and commodious: the sittings are all numbered, the possessors of whom pay an acknowledgment to the Corporation.

The facilities to this place have been much increased by moving the green market, in 1817, to a central spot, at the rear of High-street, to which the poultry and butter market extends towards the Shambles and the stands of the country butchers*. The quantity of fruit sold in this market, at the proper season, is astonishing. The markets of Worcester have long been celebrated.—William of Malmsbury, who wrote as long since as 1140, says,

“At Hereford sheep and ox—and fruit at Worcester.”

Even 30 years ago, Dr. Nash records, that “two and three tons of cherries have been sold in Wor-

* Dec. 30, 1769. From this and after the 1st of Jan. 1770, the poultry market, to be in the area before the town-hall. The beast market, in the upper part of Doldy. The fruit market, in Gaol-lane, adjoining the green market.—In 1774, we read the the fish market was opposite the King's Head; and in 1800, that the fruit market, held at the Cross, ordered to be held at All Hallow's Well, the bottom of Broad-street. As late as the year 1800, it was usual to put off the market day during the assizes.—Dec. 1815, the magistrates of Worcester determined to enforce the law relating to buying and selling by the Winchester bushel, with the utmost strictness.

cester, on a Saturday morning before five o'clock; and that in the course of a whole morning, six tons have actually been sold; and this for the supply, not only of the neighbouring districts, but even Lancashire and Yorkshire. In later years, when there has been a great hit of fruit, the tonnage paid on that article alone, on the Trent and Severn canal, has amounted to £2000! All other commodities are equally plentiful and good in their kind, except fish, but measures are now taken to remedy that deficiency. Meetings have been held for the purpose of supporting a plan which will always ensure a regular supply; connected with which are several late resolutions adopted in the towns on the Severn, for the preservation of the various kinds of fish in the several seasons. The markets are held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; but the latter is always the most considerable."

THE HOP MARKET being for a staple article, is also deserving of notice, standing at the junction of the High and Foregate-streets, in a central situation, and consisting of an extensive quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by lofty ranges of large and regular warehouses. The trade here is so considerable as sometimes to amount to 46,228 pockets, which was the case in 1801; though in 1805 it was so low as 11,824, averaging about 25,000 per annum; and in the present year, so plentiful was the supply, that Berkeley's hospital, on the opposite side of the street, was, on several market days,

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occupied as a warehouse for the surplus quantity. In addition to the pleasure arising from the contemplation of an active trade, three-fifths of the surrounding plantations, on an average, being brought hither for sale, it is gratifying to reflect that the rents arising from these warehouses, instead of swelling corporation coffers, are applied, by the guardians of the several parishes in the city, to the laudable purpose of supporting the house of industry. By 2d Anne, cap. 8, sec. 3, a corporation was established within the city and county of the city of Worcester, called the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor, &c. to consist of 44 guardians, 11 of whom make a court, viz: mayor, 2 aldermen, 2 out of the 24, 6 out of the 48; these are to be chosen by the 24 and 48 respectively, every first Monday after St. Bartholemew; the 33 other guardians to be chosen by and out of the 9 city parishes, each of which returns 4, excepting St. Alban's, which returns but 1. By this Court the governor of the Hop Market, the deputy governor, treasurer, receiver, and assistants are elected annually. The business of this market is transacted in an extensive building, first erected as a general workhouse for the poor, opposite Berkeley's hospital; it is now converted into very ample and extensive warehouses for hops.—See FAIRS.

Table of Number of Pockets sold from Dec. 25, 1800, to Dec. 1817.

year.	pockets.	year.	pockets.
1801.....	46,228	1810.....	14,743
1802.....	13,596	1811.....	24,617
1803.....	38,851	1812.....	4,331
1804.....	37,542	1813.....	14,663
1805.....	11,824	1814.....	15,562
1806.....	26,492	1815.....	17,692
1807.....	17,223	1816.....	4,410
1808.....	48,274	1817.....	1,530
1809.....	9,816		

The following is the account of the Worcester Hop Duty from the year 1813, calculated at 2*d.* per pound:—

1813.....	£25,293	9	10
1814.....	29,452	7	3
1815.....	31,030	7	10
1816.....	3,036	13	10
1817.....	682	10	0

FAIRS.—These take place on Saturday before Palm Sunday and Saturday in Easter week, which two are principally for horses, and some linen cloth; August 15 and September 19, are both for cattle, horses, sheep, lambs, linen, and particularly for cheese and hops, in which last article the latter fair is considered as the great annual one, at which a large quantity is always offered for sale, when there attends a great number of dealers and speculators, not only from the neighbourhood, but from all parts of the kingdom:—even this, however, does not affect the subsequent markets. Here also

a partial fair takes place on the first Monday in December*.

WORCESTER TOLL FREE MARKET, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, is held the second Monday in February, and the first Monday in May, June, July, and November.

Manufactories, &c.

CLOTHING.—We find, from Leland, that a manufactory of this kind was once carried on to a great extent in this city, in the reign of Hen. VIII. He says, “the wealthe of Worcestre standeth most by draperinge, and no town of England in the present tyme maketh so much.” The Society of Cloth-makers was incorporated 2d Hen. VIII. and it is supposed that at that time between 6 and 7000 persons within the city, and twice that number out, were employed in this manufacture. Presuming, however, too much on its celebrity; and overstretching their cloths so much, that when they came to Blackwell-hall, they were deficient in measure; and the workmen persisting in making a thick heavy cloth, instead of a light one, the merchants of Leghorn and Smyrna withheld their orders, and the trade which had once spread the

* The market at Hereford was so much frequented formerly, on account of the wool and wheat brought there in great plenty from the adjacent country, that the cities of Hereford and Worcester, complaining of their loss of trade, obtained an order of the King to oblige them to alter their market day from Thursday to Friday.

reputation of Worcester to distant parts, and was a source of great wealth to the city, was utterly extinct.

The ancient Company of Clothiers is the only one of consequence which is still kept together. This company consists of a high-master, who is elected annually, and the different members, which comprise several of the most respectable of the inhabitants, are chosen by ballot.

The charter, as renewed by Queen Elizabeth, is in possession of the Company:—this deed has an emblazoned border of flowers, and is signed by John Phillips and Anthony Careless, high wardens, 1655. The key and seal to this are curious.

THE GLOVERS' COMPANY, incorporated with that of the Cloth-makers, Purse-makers and Pursers, Poynters and Couch-makers, received their original charter from Henry the Seventh, the renewal of which, by Queen Elizabeth, with sundry other documents of an early date relative to admissions into the Company, &c. are in the possession of Mr. Burlingham, who obligingly lent us them to peruse. The deed is "signed" the 6th day of July, in the reign of Elizabeth, to which Edward Saunders and Thomas Carns have "set our seals upon in earnest;" the seal appended is iron bound, and some vague marks of a crown are visible:—upon one side, Edward Saunders is mentioned as Knight Chief Baron of the Queen's Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and Thomas Carns, her Highness's

Serjeant of Assize in the Court of Worcester. At present there are near 100 master glovers in Worcester, and the number of persons employed may be estimated at about 8000; it also affords employment to numbers of industrious poor in the parishes of Ledbury, Cradley, Bosbury, and various other parts of the adjoining county of Hereford; and the beauty and quality of the Worcester gloves have attracted the notice of home consumers, as well as being in high répute at the foreign markets.—See a *Song* on glove-making, in the *Worcester Journal* for June, 1781.

Some little time since, a glover at Hexham invented a substitute for eggs in dressing leather for gloves; the article he adds is not edible, nor more than one-third part the price of eggs: it is computed that 50,000 eggs have been consumed annually at Hoxham only for preparing leather.

THE CARPET MANUFACTORIES are no longer carried on at Worcester, but removed to Kidderminster.

Porcelain Manufactories.

MESSRS. FLIGHT BARR & BARR.—This city is much indebted to the celebrated Dr. Wall, who with many gentlemen of consideration introduced this manufactory to the British public, at an early period, and when little was known of porcelain in this country except by foreign imports. They established the works in Palace-row, extending

to the banks of the Severn, and carried on the concern under the firm of the "*Worcester Porcelain Company*." Dr. Wall succeeded in producing fair specimens of porcelain, considering the great disadvantage he laboured under, together with neat enamelled paintings: but the important discovery of transferring to the porcelain impressions of ornamental designs in blue and white, from engraved copper plates, was the sole invention of the "*Worcester Porcelain Company*;" and to this ingenious method their chief attention was directed. This art was surreptitiously carried to the manufactories in Staffordshire, and now forms a grand branch of commerce of the Potteries. These extensive and interesting works were relinquished by the "Company," and purchased, in 1783; and are carried on by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Flight Barr and Barr, who have produced such improvements, as have extended the fame of the porcelain works to foreign countries, the chief exports of which are to our settlements in the East Indies. By continued and expensive experiments for a series of years, the porcelain, as well as the painting in historical composition, flowers, &c. have rapidly gained on the public notice. A fabric has been made, some time since, in these works, so similar to the old porcelains of Sevrè and Dresden, as to place us, in a national point of view, at least, on a par with these celebrated establishments, and completely refuting the general idea, that the materials in this country are inferior and inadequate.

to produce a *true porcelain*. The manufactories alluded to on the continent, derive *their support* and encouragement from the governments of their respective countries; but *here* we have a proof of what has and may be done by the spirit and independence of British manufacturers. We can only briefly notice the patronage which these works have received; and the proprietors are under the highest obligation to his present Majesty, who has always evinced the most kind and condescending interest in their success. In his Majesty's visit to the manufactory in 1788, with the Queen and Princesses, (to view the process) he was graciously pleased to grant his patent, and from that time this establishment has been termed the "*Royal Porcelain Works*." The King also condescended to advise the proprietors to establish a warehouse at the court end of the metropolis, and this encouraging advice was immediately followed, by opening a house at No. 1, Coventry-street, Haymarket. Since that period the works have been patronised by the Prince Regent, in his visit to Worcester in 1807, who granted his patent to Messrs. Flight, Barr, and Barr; and his Royal Highness's orders have been marked by that liberality, which he has always evinced where the arts are concerned. The late Princess Charlotte gave similar testimonies of her approbation. The Duchess of Oldenburgh visited this manufactory in 1814, and presented a diamond ring to the proprietors, commemorative of the value she conceived of the talents and inge-

nity displayed there. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Gloucester are among the distinguished patrons of this manufactory. We must not omit mentioning the magnificent service executed for Mr. Watson Taylor, M. P. as one of the latest specimens of the art, together with the service now preparing for the Prince Regent.—An inspection of the process of manufacturing porcelain may be obtained at the warehouse, 45, High-street, by respectable individuals leaving their names and address, on which they receive a ticket of admission.

MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN.—This extensive establishment has also been highly distinguished by the patronage of the Prince Regent, who honoured them with a visit at their warerooms in 1808, when, expressing the utmost satisfaction at the excellent quality of the china and great variety of patterns submitted to his inspection, gave orders for several complete services, having previously to his visit especially appointed them his manufacturers, and granted to them his royal license to exhibit his arms, &c. &c. They were also honoured by the patronage and most liberal orders of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, Prince of Orange, and the Grand Duke Michael.

The very valuable discovery they have recently made in the composition of their china, has produced an article called *Regent Porcelain*, of a most beautiful texture, superior to any thing hitherto.

known in the manufacture of this country, combining all the strength of the Indian with the beautiful white transparency of the Sevrè and Dresden.

Mr. Humphrey Chamberlain, jun. whose very superior talent in the delineation of historical subjects on china, which were so highly admired by the Prince Regent, for whom he painted several pieces, by express desire of his Royal Highness, has recently executed an admirable portrait of the lamented Princess Charlotte, which received the approbation of Prince Leopold and the members of the Royal Family; and the twelve Views of the Battle of Waterloo, executed for the Prince Regent by an artist employed in this concern, reflects great credit on the arts as practised at this house.

This manufactory is situated at Diglis, and the proprietors have warerooms in the High-street, and a town house, No. 155, New Bond-street, London.—Cards of admission are granted at either of these places.

MR. THOMAS GRAINGER & Co.'s—A more recent establishment is situate near St. Martin's Gate. Their exhibition rooms are near Berkeley's hospital, by the Cross, High-street. We understand it is in contemplation to give the proprietors of this manufactory a commission to paint a service of china, to be presented to Colonel Davies, the new city member.

It must afford much pleasure to the promoter of our own manufactures to learn, that a valuable discovery, lately made of Cobalt, in a mine in

Cornwall, will entirely supersede the necessity of importing that article from the Continent. It has been used with the happiest effect by Messrs. Barr, for the services painted for Mr. Taylor, &c.; and by the Messrs. Chamberlains for those of the Duke of Norfolk, &c.

Lace Manufactories.

MR. JACKSON'S, HINTON-LANE.—This branch of English manufacture, so novel in this city, was only established here in Jan. 1817. Harrassed by the Luddites of Nottingham, the proprietors of these works sought refuge where they might be enabled to exercise their ingenuity without hindrance; and it remains for the consideration of the inhabitants of Worcester whether it would not be desirable to encourage a branch of trade, which, in time, by the employment of many persons, might materially reduce the poor rates of the city and suburbs. The lace manufactories being in their infant state do not at present employ more than 70 persons, but should the proprietors receive that encouragement which they have every reason to expect, they hope, by the improvement of their machinery, to carry on the branch of embroidering the lace, which at present is effected only in Nottingham. In this branch of the business many women and children are employed, not, however, together, but separately, at their own habitations. The lace produced in Worcester is declared to be equal to that of Buckinghamshire, which has already, from the exertions made by the Notting-

ham manufacturer, fallen one-third in price, and is wove here from one to seventy-two inches in breadth. Under the superintendence of the intelligent proprietor of this concern, Mr. Jackson, the whole machinery of the works are constructed; and which, by those who are allowed to inspect it, is a subject of much interest. When our readers are informed that every frame contains 20,000 pieces of metal, and that the workman makes 70 actions in one moment, he will have, perhaps, a clearer idea of the complexity of the machinery, than of the very great facility with which the lace is constructed. From the sudden and destructive effects of damp on an inactive frame, they are obliged to be kept at work all night; but this has no ill effect on the health of the workman, as none work more than 12 hours at a time. There are only 20 persons at present occupied in this establishment, the one which we were allowed to inspect: but besides this manufactory, there are 4 others in Worcester, namely, Messrs. R. and T. Frost and Co. Hinton-lane; J. Brooks, in the Commandery; and Henson and Walker's, Copenhagen-street.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—This business is carried on to a great extent by the Messrs. Burlinghams, in Sidbury, who employ a vast number of hands, to the great advantage of this city.

CABINET MAKING, including all ornamental and necessary household furniture. The very great improvement in the taste of these articles, is

much attended to by the late Mr. Bullock, of London, have found an able adopter in Mr. Freame, who exhibits much classic taste in the formation of his draperies, and in the arrangement of his decorations. The carving of ornaments, under his direction, are well designed and sharply executed.

Worcester abounds with these and various other manufactories, of which we do not think it necessary to mention, but who pride themselves in the manufacture of their articles, as inferior to none of any other city.

THE DISTILLERY is situate at the south end of Turkey, and was brought to its full maturity by the late Alderman Williams; it is now conducted on a more extensive scale by his son, the sole proprietor.

RECTIFYING HOUSE, and the manufacture of raisin wine, is carried on by Mr. F. Williams, brother of the above, on the North Parade, nearly opposite the distillery.

BRITISH WINE MANUFACTORY, by Messrs. Cowell, Crane, and Kilpin, has been established above half a century. Their extensive warehouses and vaults are situate in Foregate-street.

Banks.

THE OLD BANK, in High-street, by Messrs. Berwick, Lechmere, Wall, and Isaac, who draw upon Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, Robarts, and Curtis, 15, Lombard-street, was first opened for regular business in the year 1761.

Messrs. Farley, Johnson, and Turner, at the Cross, was established as a house of regular busi-

ness in 1798. They draw upon the same house in London as the Old Bank.

Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Carden, in Meal-cheapen-street, opened in 1810; draw upon Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co. 27, Gracechurch-street, London.

Attendance at these banks from 10 to 3. Fair days and Saturdays from 10 to 6.

FIRE OFFICE.—This establishment was opened in the year 1790.

CITY LIBRARY, in Angel-street, was established in 1790. Its direction is confided to a president, treasurer, and a committee of 15 members, chosen at their general meeting, holden on the first Thursday in December, under a digested system of regulations. A librarian is in attendance from half-past 11 to half-past 2. The present collection of books amount to upwards of 4000 vols. The number of subscribers about 200. The terms are 2½gs. for a transferable ticket, and 15s. annual subscription. This building is the property of the Presbyterian Society of Worcester, of whom it is held by lease.

STATE OF THE PRESS.—About the close of the year 1548, John Oswen, who had carried on the business of printing at Ipswich, settled at Worcester. In the Rolls Chapel, p. 1, M. 32, 6 Jan. 1548-9, is a licence for John Oswen to print all devotional books for the principality of Wales, &c. for seven years, and prohibiting all other persons from doing the same.

After the death of King Edward the Sixth, in 1553, Oswen's privilege doubtless fell among the other deprivations that marked the progress of the succeeding reign; for we find that the press at Worcester is no more heard of till the next century, when was published *Nympha Libethris*, or the *Cotswald Muse*; presenting some extempore verses to the imitation of Young Scholars, in four parts. London: Printed for F. A. at Worcester, 1651, 12mo. with the following Preface:—

To the Bookbinder.

Has my Muse made a fault, friend, I intreat
Before you bind her up, you would her beat;
Though, Sir, she's not loose and wanton, I can tell,
Unless you beat her, you'll ne'er bind her well.

The above book is presumed to have been written by Clement Barksdale.—*Vide Dibdin's Decameron*, vol. 2, p. 501-2.

The following are the titles of the principal books printed at Worcester, by Messrs. Tymbs*:—

An Address to the Roman Catholics of America—Johnstone
on the Walton Water—Parsons *on Education*, and Parsons
on Producing Genius—*Supplement to Nash's Worcestershire*—
Sandford on the Medicinal Effects of Wine and Spirits†—

* Johnstone on the Angina Trachealis, 1799, was printed by Berrow.

† The author has properly characterized his work in his motto,

Non Nova, sed Novè dicere.—QUINTILIAN.

In reality it contains some 'good rules, sufficiently well known, in new and attractive language. We hesitate about the prohibition of wine to children, but, perhaps, the author is right, and if it be an error it is the safest, as the quantity can with difficulty be regulated. We know it from experience to be a vulgar error, that during severe exercise wine or spirits should be freely taken. The man who uses much exercise should in general live well, but during extraordinary exertions he ought to be abstemious. We once asked a general officer who had seen much service,

Barrett's Malvern—*Philip on Febrile Diseases*—*Worcester Guide*—*Philip on the Nature and Treatment of Fevers*—*Card on the Eucharist*—*Philip's Analysis of the Malvern Waters*—*Booker's Letters on Malvern*—*Philip on the Vital Functions*, &c.—*Philip on Pulmonary Consumption*, &c.

BOOKS PRINTED BY MESSRS. HOLLS.

Elogia Sacra, Alexander Pope, &c. by John Plumtree—*Severn Salmon*, by Piscator, W. R. R.—*Patriot's Vision, and a Monody on Fox*—*Rudd's Malvern, and Chamber's Malvern*—*Bedford's Autumnal Reflections*—*Translation and Reprint of Potter's No. 666*, by the Rev. Mr. Butt—*Discourse on the Revelations*—*Poems*, by Mrs. Sheridan, &c.—*Cooksey's Life of Lord Somers*—*Moseley's Essay on Archery*—*Knapp's Heraldry*—*Hebb's Translation of Corvissart on the Heart**—*Worthington on Horse Hoe Husbandry and Home-made Wines*.

Besides these, are various Electioneering Pamphlets, Tracts, Sermons, &c. too numerous to particularize.

WORCESTER NEWSPAPERS.—From the best information, it is conjectured that a public paper was established in Worcester as early as the commencement of the Revolution, or about 1690. That Worcester was among the earliest, if not the first,

whether, after a severe march in a hot day, the soldier who drank frequently, or not at all, suffered least; he replied, that in general it was more safe to *refrain*, but that if a person should be determined on drinking, he ought to take little more than sufficient to wash his mouth.—*Critical Review*, Feb. 1800.—See also *New London Review*, 1799.

* On the whole we have been highly gratified by the perusal of this work, which ought to be studied by all practitioners, for we think all might derive benefit from it. The translator appears (for we have not the original by us) to have executed his performance with care; and the language, though sufficiently grave for the English, is not devoid of the vivacity of the French idiom.—*Bradley's Medical Journal*, vol. 30, 1813.

of the provincial cities that opened this very important and ready channel of communication of foreign and domestic intelligence, is clearly ascertained. It is uncertain, however, in what order of succession these publications were first issued—whether monthly or weekly, on what day of the month or week, or in what form: but, in June, 1709, they assumed a regular and orderly appearance, in a small folio, containing six pages, which formed a weekly number, published every Friday, and were printed by Stephen Bryan, under the title of the *Worcester Postman*, four volumes of which are now in the Worcester Library; the earliest of which is No. 337, commencing with the year 1713. This title afterwards gave way, in 1741, to the *Weekly Worcester Journal*, which it retained till near the time of Mr. Bryan's death; which event is thus announced in the *Worcester Journal* (its third title), No. 2031:—(Worcester, June 23, 1748.)—"Last Sunday night died, of a mortification, Mr. Stephen Bryan, who near forty years was printer of this paper: about three months ago he assigned over the printing business, with all the materials, to H. Berrow, the printer hereof." In 1754, we find Berrow complaining in his paper most bitterly of a rival. Berrow's lucubrations; however, survive those of his opponent. The day of publication was in the year 1754 changed to Thursday, and the price to 2d. and was entitled *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. In 1783 the paper was published at 3d. July 13, 1797, we

read that it was raised from 3*d.* to 6*d.* June 29, 1809, to 6½*d.* and in 1816 to 7*d.*—From the late Mr. Harvey Berrow the *Worcester Journal* descended into the hands of Mr. J. Tymbs, who a few years ago took his two sons, Messrs. Henton and Harvey Tymbs into partnership, the latter of whom became sole proprietor of this paper 24th June, 1816.

THE WORCESTER HERALD is the fourth weekly paper in succession published in this city. A journal of this description was formerly published by Mr. Lewis; and another by the late Mr. Gamidge, about the year 1763:—these were soon discontinued. This Paper (*The Worcester Herald*) owes its rise to the late Lord Sandys, of Ombersley Court, and other literary gentlemen of the county and city, who first suggested the undertaking to Mr. Holl, and who patronized it with a zeal most flattering to the proprietor. That all appearance of opposition to the other Paper might be done away, it was sold at 4*d.* being one halfpenny more than that, or, we believe, any provincial journal in the kingdom. Its progress was commensurate with the favourable auspices under which it was established; and its political opinions being free from all party violence, neither inimical to the government of the country, nor unfriendly to the genuine spirit of true independence, added to its scrupulosity in morals, and its attention to the higher walks of literature, altogether render *The Worcester Herald* not inferior to any country print

in the kingdom. The first number of this paper was published on Saturday, the 4th of January, 1794, and is now the property of the two sons of the original proprietor.

It would savour of partiality were we to omit stating, that *The Worcester Journal* ranks in the same order of merit with *The Worcester Herald*; that both Papers are liberally patronized by a host of advertising friends, and that their circulation, in their own and the adjoining counties, is very extensive.

THE BOOKSELLING TRADE is here carried on to no mean extent; and we can with certainty declare, that the Bibliomaniac will find few cities where so many standard old books are to be met with as in Worcester.

THE THEATRE, in Angel-street.—The following is a correct *fac simile* of the first notice of the Drama at Worcester which we have been able to meet with; it is extracted from the *Worcester Postman*, Jan. 4, 1717:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

For the Benefit of Mr. Butcher, jun. and his wife,
On Monday next, (at the King's Head, in High-street,) will
be acted, that celebrated Play, called

OEDIPUS, King of THEBES,

With several New and Diverting Entertainments, between the
Acts, particularly a pleasant Scene between a Drunken Man
and his Wife in a Tavern. Beginning exactly at 6 o'clock.

VIVAT REX.

The next notice that occurs is as late as December, 1750—this arises in part from a deficiency in the newspapers, many of which are lost. We then read, that “at the Trinity-hall there will be a performance of slack wire, with a pantomime, called *Harlequin’s Power Restored*.” In the year 1752, we find the following *puff direct*:—“the players who went from here to Ledbury have given great satisfaction.” On the 27th of May, 1755, is a regular *announcement* of theatricals, to be performed at the Great Room, at the King’s Head, in this city; to begin with the *new* Tragedy of the *Earl of Essex*, and to play three times a week. It is presumed, about this time, some objections arose in this city to dramatic representations; as for some years the *plays* are advertised to be performed between the acts of a concert, *gratis*. The following is a copy of a bill:—“June 19th, 1755. At the King’s Head great room, this evening, between the several parts of the concert, will be performed, by persons for *their diversion*, that admirable Tragedy called *Barbarossa* (with entire new dresses for the different characters), which was performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, several successive nights, with extraordinary applause.”—These subterfuges continued some time, nor did Mr. and Mrs. Ward, the parents of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, refuse to avail themselves of them. From the year 1762 we read no more theatrical notices until 1765, when we learn from an anonymous letter that the lower orders had taken

umbrage at some act of the Thespian corps*. But, notwithstanding the players were threatened with violence, we find Messrs. Durrivan the same year announcing their intention of playing and circulating the first regular list of *dramatis personæ*, the play *All in the Wrong*, to be played at the new theatre, in Golden Lion Yard (the "concert" is here printed in very small letters). Some years after the play is regularly announced with the concert. Pit 2s.—Gallery 1s. to begin at seven o'clock precisely.—Feb. 12, 1767, Mr. Kemble, father of the present John Kemble, announces his company of comedians as playing at the King's Head, with a concert of music, to begin exactly at six o'clock, the play *King Charles the First*; *James, Duke of Richmond*, Mr. Siddons; *Fairfax*, Mr. Kemble; *James, Duke of York*, Master J. Kemble; the *Duke of Gloster*, Miss F. Kemble; the *Young Princess*, by Miss Kemble; and *Lady Fairfax*, by Mrs. Kemble; singing between the acts by Mrs. Fowler and Miss Kemble. A similar advertisement is repeated in April following, when *Master J. Kemble* is announced as *Philidel*, in *King Arthur*; and *Ariel*, in the *Tempest*, by Miss Kemble†.—Mr. Kemble, who had

* About this time appeared the following Advertisement:—"To be sold, a complete set of puppets, with their appurtenances. Enquire of the widow Undeshill. N. B. If the said puppets should not be disposed of in a short time, any person who well understands the method of exhibiting them to any company, and will undertake the same, may be engaged upon very good terms, by applying as above."

† When Miss Kemble, the present Mrs. Siddons, married against her father's consent, he sent for her, and said, "Well, my dear child, I

married a daughter of Mr. Ward's, was threatened in 1768 with formidable rivals in Messrs. Heaton and Austen; who, after printing a flourishing advertisement, seem to have gone to the tomb of the Capulets, for we read no more of them.

In the year 1769, several parties of performers played at the theatre, near the Town-hall; and in September of that year, a company of comedians from London were advertised to play, by desire of the Lodge of Freemasons. In the same year they were allowed to play without the subterfuge of a concert; and they have continued to play regularly with little interruption. In the year 1773, the mayor was epigramized for not suffering "Player, puppy, or monkey to be in the city:" he, however, relented, and the city was visited by three companies of comedians; when the *West Indian* was enacted, the character of *Charlotte Rusport* by Mrs. Siddons, who also played *Leonora* in the *Padlock*, at this theatre. Two years after the theatrical taste appears at a very low ebb, by the performance of *Harlequin Sailor*, or *The Humours of Doll Wheedle*. In 1778, Mr. Kemble, sen. makes his first bow as manager, after the death of Ward, his father-in-law, with an address to the public; and at length all opposition to theatrical exhibitions entirely ceases in Worcester. Under the management of Mr. Whiteley, in 1779, so great

made you promise never to marry a performer, and you have not disobeyed me; for the Devil himself could not make an actor of your husband."—
This worthy man, but no actor, died at Bath in 1808.

was the encouragement he received, that he relinquished playing in the yard of the King's Head, and issued the following advertisement :—" Mr. Whiteley, director of the present theatre in Worcester, submissively returns his sincere thanks for the very polite encouragement his company has received, this, his *first* season ; and as it appears the general wish of the gentry, and every denomination of inhabitants, that he should erect a new and complete theatre, in a most eligible situation, he has been favoured with six subscriptions, and will continue to receive six more, not under 50*l.* nor exceeding 100*l.* which must be full by the 15th May, 1780 ; not one admitted after. The terms to subscribers are 5 per cent. for their money, secured on the premises, and a *douceur* of a silver ticket for every fifty subscribers, admitting one lady or gentleman to the pit, every night in every season, except benefits ; and any subscriber may withdraw his subscription at six months' notice, delivered in writing to James Augustus Whiteley, or his appointed agent at Worcester, at J. Bell's, glazier, where the subscriptions are set down."—At this time, the upper and under boxes were 3*s.*—pit, 2*s.*—gallery, 1*s.* The following specimen of making a bill in 1784, may furnish an idea for one in 1818 :—

—“ After the play, *Harlequin's Vagaries*.

In which harlequin will escape down his own throat!! and fly across the stage from balcony to balcony.” Feb. 1785, the Worcester stage is *degraded* by the performance of dancing dogs, but the

legitimate drama becoming victorious, we read some "triumphant lines on the memory of Shakespeare;" and Mr. Mappler takes his benefit, when, in the course of the evening, he will give "a brief lick at his own head." In 1788, was performed the *very moral* pantomime of *Don Juan*, for the benefit of the late John Palmer, when the pit and boxes were laid into one. "N. B. The ladies are respectfully informed, that the fire in the last scene will not injure the finest cambric handkerchief." In 1795, the late celebrated Chevalier D'Eon, "at the age of 68, cutting her bread with her sword, takes a benefit at Worcester theatre." In the year 1805, this theatre first takes the name of a "Royal" one; and Mr. Hoyd, the manager, engaged Mr. Betty to play for eight nights, at 1000*gs.* but the latter consenting to perform for less money, the prices of the boxes are dropped from 7*s.* to 6*s.*; after which the Roscii fever rages here. Miss Fisher and Master Dawson were engaged, with infant Billingtons and Catalanis; and afterwards the horses.

Having brought down the theatrical calendar thus far, it may be necessary to mention that Mr. Crisp bought a share of this theatre in 1807; that the prices of the boxes was raised in 1809 to 3*s.* 6*d.* In common justice to Mr. C. we must acknowledge that he has not been deficient in procuring the splendid talents of the first London performers. During the management of Mr. Elliston, in 1814, the theatre experienced a success from his exertion, aided by those of the Brunton family, unexampled

in this city; and when Mr. Crisp resumed his managerial duties, the great talents of an O'Neill and a Kean, we trust, have remunerated him for such intrepid speculations. Mr. Crisp is an excellent actor himself, particularly in parts assumed in London by Emery: nor has resident talent been wanting in aid of Worcester theatricals;—we have had *our* amateur dramatists and players, who, if they are “heard of no more, have strutted and fretted their hour on the stage;” while almost every *star* from London has been engaged by Mr. Crisp, for the gratification of this city.

POLITE ARTS.—The first notice we have been able to meet with respecting the professors of painting in Worcester, is in *Smith's Antiquities of Westminster*, where we read that Thomas and Matthew, of Worcester, were employed, about A.D. 1300, as painters to decorate St. Stephen's Chapel; the former at 5*d.* and the latter at 4*d.* per diem. Nearer our own time, we read that in 1651 Sir Edmund Turner had his portrait painted during the time he was a prisoner in this city; and Green has preserved, in his *History of Worcester*, a curious advertisement of a Mr. Ponty, a most versatile artist of this city, in 1716. In 1761, S. Lovett undertook to teach drawing in *all* its branches; and, in the following year, H. Marsh, carver, undertook *every* branch of his art, either in wood or marble. J. Blackburn, a native of Worcester, whose portrait is in our possession, calling himself historical painter, died in 1790. He first painted as an amateur,

but afterwards became a professor; several of his pictures are in the possession of a lady in the Tything; for one of them, *Caractacus before Cæsar*, it is said that he was offered 70 guineas, which he refused;—we have seen the same design engraved from a picture by Hayman. It is not improbable that Blackburn might have become smitten with a love of art from viewing the pictures of Dr. Wall, a celebrated physician and distinguished amateur painter of this city, who died in 1776. Many of Dr. Wall's productions are in the possession of Mrs. Catherine Wall, of High-street. One of his paintings he presented to Merton College, and many others are in various collections. One of his best pictures is now the property of Mr. Crane, of Foregate-street.—*For a Life of Dr. Wall, see "Biographical Collections of the City and County of Worcester," now in the Press.*

Mr. White, who built the Town-hall, died in 1738; and Mr. Hancock, an engraver, the master of Mr. Ross, now living in this city, died in 1817. Several notices of early candidates for pictorial fame, are to be met with in the early numbers of the *Worcester Journal*, and as many of them exhibit curious instances of versatility;—we regret our limited pages prevent their insertion. These artists were constantly assisted by itinerants from London, who, if their abilities in the arts were superior to those of Worcester, they were also superior to them in the art of puffing.—*See their Advertisements in the "Worcester Journal."*

In regarding the works of the living artists of Worcester, we feel assured that the connoisseur of painting will feel much pleasure in viewing the works of rising talent, lately exhibited in this city. The productions of Mr. Pittman, as animal painter; those of Messrs. Smith, Thornecraft, and Wood, in landscape; and Mr. Palmer, in portrait painting; while the water-colour drawings of Messrs. Doe and Young, and the sculpture of Mr. Bacon, &c. &c. will prove that talent is confined to no county, and that patronage will produce ability commensurate with the encouragement given by the purchaser. Nor is this county reputable for the residence of professional talent only: we could mention the names of several amateurs of kindred celebrity, particularly ladies, who use the pencil with great credit to themselves and to the honour of Worcestershire.—*For a further account of the state of the Arts here; see: "Worcester Society of Artists".*

MUSIC.—Of this delightful science, and its progress in Worcester, we have not been able to glean much. In March, 1742, "Notice is hereby given, that Mr. James Tolley, canter, in Kidderminster, hath acted dishonourably against Thomas Waring, teacher of vocal music, which obliges the advertiser, in order to clear his reputation, to propound

* Among the distinguished artists, natives of this city, now practising in London, are Mr. Burney, poetical designer, and Mr. Cooke, historical painter, R. A.

the following questions, requiring Mr. Tolley, upon honour, to give his answer to the questions, in the public newspapers, that the country may have a full satisfaction of Mr. Tolley's merits, and of Mr. Thomas Waring's deficiencies." After these questions, which are 10, and such as---"If the key is gamut sharp, what letter in the octave bears the same proportion?" &c. he adds a note, "That after Mr. Tolly hath answered the questions propounded, Thomas Waring will perform three voices with him, before the honourable choir of Worcester, or before any judicious judge, at such a time as shall be appointed." It appears from Mr. Tolley's silence, that Mr. Waring's proposal was not accepted, or perhaps unanswerable. There are several eminent teachers of music in Worcester, and amateurs who rival the professor in vocal and instrumental music. At one time there were regular concerts held in this city, but these of late have been discontinued.--*For a further account of "Music" in this city, see Music Meeting and Catch Club.*

CHAPTER XII.

Societies—Parliamentary History—Royal Visits and Miscellaneous Information.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, which may be considered as the great parent of the charities for religious instruction, has lately been brought into increased action in this neighbourhood, by the institution of Diocesan and District Committees. The Worcester District Committee was established March 26, 1818, under the patronage of the Earl of Coventry, the Bishop of the Diocese being President *ex officio*; the Dean and Archdeacon Vice-presidents. The resident or officiating ministers in the several parishes of the deanery are denominated Parochial Stewards, and their office is to promote subscriptions, and superintend the distribution of the books dispersed by the Society. This mode of organization has been found advantageous, as far as its effects can be ascertained in the infancy of the institution.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.—There are two institutions of this kind established in this city for the promotion of medical knowledge, the first of which was established in 1796, and the second in 1815. The former distribute the books collected among the members, and the latter have a permanent library.

In the year 1767, we read of institutions for inoculating for the small pox, and many curious advertisements appear in the Worcester papers of that period, to the year 1769. One apothecary offers to inoculate persons, according to the old method, for three guineas, but charges four guineas for the new. We read also of Barbournhouse being opened for this purpose by Russel and Mountford, to receive ladies and gentlemen in an airy situation, where there is a piece of water, and where various other inducements to reside are offered. A medical gentleman in the Corn Market, also "inoculates, and furnishes patients with commodious lodgings, nursing, medicine and diet, except wine, tea, and sugar, and gives due attendance at two guineas each. ~~for~~ The poor properly considered." Feb. 16, 1769.

FREE MASONS SOCIETY.—This body has a most respectable lodge, now held at the Hop Pole Inn, which has for many years continued to flourish under the auspices and government of Wm. Thompson, Esq. D. P. G. W. for the county, where the usual rites of masonry are performed in a most complete style, and the lectures are judiciously illustrated.

SAVINGS BANK, opened for the reception of deposits, at a temporary office in Foregate-street, June 29, 1818, in which, in a few hours, a large sum was deposited. The Right Honl the Earl of Coventry is President; the sum at present invested is nearly 7500*l*.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—A bill for the purpose of lighting the city with gas passed the 5th June, 1818.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c. &c. was established Jan. 29, 1816, at a meeting called by Viscount Elmley, now Earl Beauchamp, who stated that he was induced to this measure by several gentlemen, who were of opinion that some institution of this sort was necessary for the encouragement of the agriculture of the county. His Lordship then proposed, that a society should be formed, to be called "The Worcestershire Society, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, and for the Promotion of Industry and Emulation among Servants and Labourers;" which proposition was seconded by Lord Foley, and unanimously agreed to. The meetings of the Society are held the second Tuesday in June and the third Friday in October, when the members dine alternately at the Hop Pole and the Star and Garter.—The subscription not less than a guinea annually. This Society has rewarded servants with premiums of from 2*l.* to 4*l.* who have lived in one service 32, 35, 38, and 42 years; they have also given premiums to persons who have brought up large families without parochial aid.

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.—In the year 1818, some professors of painting in this city, desirous of exhibiting the works of native artists, imparted their wishes to a gentleman, an amateur of painting,

who immediately circulated letters, appointing a meeting of the artists for this purpose; who, after they had overcome many obstacles to their plan, at length agreed to advance a certain sum among themselves, to defray the expences of fitting up a room in the Town-hall, which was liberally lent them by the Mayor and Corporation. They immediately came to certain resolutions, regularly entered in a book, and circulated letters, inviting professors and amateurs to exhibit with them. On the 7th Sept. 1818, they opened their first exhibition with 175 pictures, all by native artists, most of which possessed very great merit; and the members of the society realized a sum very far exceeding their most sanguine ideas, which, after paying all expences, left a total, which funded, will prove of the greatest advantage to them in their studies. Besides the great encouragement of an influx of visitors, many of the pictures were disposed of; and though the society respectfully declined the offer of a subscription to defray the expences of this speculation, it accepted the liberal offer of the Editors of the Worcester papers to present them with catalogues and bills gratis. This exhibition, which continued a fortnight, closed with the regrets of many who had not seen it, and with the determination of the artists to dedicate all the strength of their talents for another year's exhibition, in which it is the society's intention to admit only originals from professors.

